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Vol. 7 January to March, 1908 No. 1

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

ADDITIONS TO THE RECORD OF WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES II

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Wisconsin Archeological Society

MADISON, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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During the months of July to October no meetings will be held.

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Life Members, $25.00. Sustaining Members, $5.00
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All communications in regard to the Wisconsin Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to C. E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, State Historical Library, Madison, Wis.

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O. J. HABHEGGER

Director, Wisconsin Archeological Society

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 7. MILWAUKEE, WIS., JAN. TO MAR., 1908. No. 1.

ADDITIONS TO THE RECORD OF WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES. II.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Editor.

Since the publication in 1906 of A Record of Wisconsin Antiquities, a sufficient amount of data has been assembled to make possible the issuing of the present bulletin. The reception accorded the original record was most gratifying to the Society. Its distribution has been the means of encouraging others to assist in the location work.

The surveys of the Lake Koshkonong region have been completed but the new records for that district, which are quite numerous, will be withheld until the Messrs. A. B. Stout and H. L. Skavlem have published their summary, now in preparation for the press. Mr. Stout has also completed re-surveys of some of the many mound groups about Madison, and has been successful in locating and platting a number of groups and of other evidences which had escaped the notice of early investigators. The research work of the Messrs. G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish in Wood and Marathon counties has made notable progress. Mr. P. V. Lawson has conducted location work in several counties. The names of other members contributing to the present issue appear throughout the following pages and need not be repeated here. They are deserving of the gratitude of the public and students for their efforts.

The generous interest of the Messrs. Col. Gustave Pabst, Fred Vogel, Jr., Adolph Finckler and August Uihlein, Sr., members of the Society, who together contributed a small sum of money for that purpose, made it possible for Curator Brown

to himself conduct surface surveys in imperfectly explored sections in a number of counties. The Messrs. H. P. and J. E. Hamilton, Dr. Louis Falge and H. Geo. Schuette, Manitowoc County members, kindly offered to place at the Society's disposal a fund to be employed in completing the surveys in that region.

In the interest of the state and of the advancement of science the fullest possible information concerning the aboriginal remains in every Wisconsin county is desired. We ask of our members, particularly of those resident in the counties of Columbia, Green, Iowa, Juneau, La Crosse, La Fayette, Outagamie, Portage and Marinette, that they kindly lend their assistance in furthering this important work.

THE RECORD.

1. BROWN COUNTY.

Allouez Township.

Cemetery at the shipyard on the east bank of the Fox River, just beyond the Green Bay city limits.

Camp and workshop sites on the east bank of the Fox River just west of the orphan asylum; just north of the Hagemeister brewery; and just east of the Green Bay reformatory (near the Depere city limits).

Reported by H. Helbing, Jan. 3, 1908.

Green Bay Township.

Village and workshop site at Macco's hill, near the Green Bay shore, in the extreme northeast corner of the township.

Reported by J. P. Schumacher, 1907.

2. CALUMET COUNTY.

Harrison Township.

Linear mound formerly located just south of the S. H. Collins place, between the shore of Lake Winnebago and the lake road, and north of Clifton, N. W. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported to C. E. Brown (F. W. Bishop), Nov. 20, 1907.

Conical mound, now nearly obliterated, on the H. B. Nugent place, on the north side of the road between Clifton and Sherwood, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported to C. E. Brown (F. W. Bishop), Nov. 20, 1907. These may be some of the mounds observed by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis., p. 62.

Group of linear mounds on the Stoesser and Shankey places, just southwest of Sherwood station, N. E. ¼, Sec. 36. Now partly obliterated.

Reported by Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 19, 1907.

Menomonee Indians camped on the banks of a small creek on the Bishop and Deerfuss places, N. ½ Sec. 32, at Sherwood (1850). Cache pits still in evidence.

Reported to C. E. Brown (F. W. Bishop), Nov. 20, 1907.

Group of three effigy mounds on high limestone bluff, in the rear of the High Cliff hotel, Sec. 36. Mutilated by relic hunters.

Sketch and description by P. V. Lawson, 1907; also reported on by C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 20, 1907.

Effigy mound at the northeast corner of the Union Lime Company (Cook & Brown) quarry, Sec. 36, west of the foregoing group. Another effigy and stone grave obliterated in quarrying operations. Burial found in effigy mound (F. W. Bishop).

Reported by C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 20, 1907.

Effigy mound near the edge of bluff, north of the quarry and near the road to the lime kilns, Sec. 36.

Sketch and description by P. V. Lawson, 1907. Probably belongs to the preceding group.

Group of four effigy mounds, west of the foregoing, near the edge of the bluff, Sec. 36.

Sketch and description by P. V. Lawson, 1907; additional notes secured by C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 20, 1907.

Effigy mound west of the foregoing, near the edge of the bluff, Sec. 36.

Reported by C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 20, 1907.

Group of fifteen effigy and oval mounds on bluff west of the foregoing, Sec. 36, overlooking the village of Clifton.

Platted and described by P. V. Lawson, Sept. 5, 1903; additional notes secured by C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 20, 1907. The data presented in the foregoing six

items represents a revision of and additions to the evidence given in Items 1 and 2, A Record of Wis. Antiq., Wis. Archeo., v. 5, p. 298.

Indications of a small flint workshop site, in a cultivated field on the Gus. Dorn place, Sec. 14, at Dorn's Landing.

Reported by C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 21, 1907.

Stockbridge Township.

Group of seven effigy mounds, extending over the Luebknecht, Ludeke, and Cook & Brown properties, on the bluff above Lake Winnebago, on Stockbridge Lots 4 to 8. One effigy now obliterated. Camp and workshop site on the Luebknecht place.

Sketch and description by P. V. Lawson, May 1901. Additional data secured by C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 21, 1907.

Group of sixteen conical, effigy and linear mounds on ridge, on the John Peterson and Peter Miller places, on Stockbridge Lots 14 and 15.

Platted by P. V. Lawson and H. A. Crosby, Aug. 31, 1903.

Group of four effigy mounds on the highlands north and one mile east of Stockbridge.

Platted by P. V. Lawson, Sept. 5, 1903.

Linear mound along the highway, on Lot 17, northwest of Stockbridge.

Platted by P. V. Lawson and H. A. Crosby, Aug. 31, 1903.

Group of three effigy mounds near the schoolhouse on the road to and one mile east of Stockbridge.

Group of thirteen effigy and linear mounds on the banks of Spar Creek, east of Quinneyville.

Platted by P. V. Lawson, May 20, 1901.

Burials found in gravel pit on the John Ecker place, Stockbridge Lot 49, near Quinneyville.

Reported to C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 22, 1907.

Brothertown Township.

Group of twenty-two conical, linear and effigy mounds and two small oval enclosures on the top of a ridge on the Gasch and Stroebe places, on the east side of the military road, just

south of the Stockbridge-Brothertown township line. Other mounds obliterated on the Wettstein place adjoining.

Platted by P. V. Lawson, Aug. 31, 1903. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 22, 1907.

Group of mounds in woods on the Wettstein place, east of the foregoing.

Burials found in gravel pit on the Chas. Briggs place, on the old military road, at Brothertown.

Burials found in gravel pit on the Geo. Heller place, just north of Calumet.

Reported to C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 22, 1907.

3. COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Caledonia Township.

Group of two conical and an effigy (?) mound on the Glyndŵr Stock Farm, north of Leach Creek and west of the Baraboo River, S. E. ¼ Sec. 7. The effigy is under cultivation.

Reported by W. C. Klann, Sept. 5, 1907.

4. DANE COUNTY.

Cross Plains Township.

Cache of about fifty flint blocks found buried on the Catholic church property at Pine Bluff, Sec. 27, in 1905.

Reported by Rev. Wm. Metzdorf, Dec. 19, 1907.

Westport Township.

Effigy mound near the head of Lake Mendota, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 8 N., R. 9 E.

Surveyed by A. B. Stout, Oct. 20, 1907.

Group of eleven conical, effigy and linear mounds at Morris Park, in Fract. Sec. 33, on the northwest shore of Lake Mendota. Camp site and plot of corn hills near the mounds.

Surveyed by A. B. Stout, Oct. 6, 1907.

Madison Township.

Old Winnebago village was located on the east shore of Lake Mendota.

Located on map, 18 B. E., pt. 2, pls. CLXXI and CLXXII.

Group of six conical, effigy and linear mounds at "West Point," on the northwest shore of Lake Mendota, S. E. ¼ Sec. 6. Camp site east of the mounds, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 6.

Mounds reported by Mrs. Jessie R. Skinner, July 21, 1907. Surveyed by A. B. Stout, Oct. 5, 1907.

Group of four conical, effigy and linear mounds and a cairn at Fox's Bluff, S. W. ¼ Fract. Sec. 5, on the northwest shore of Lake Mendota.

Surveyed by A. B. Stout, Oct. 6, 1907.

Blooming Grove.

Old Winnebago villages were located on the northeast shore of Lake Monona, and on the northeast and west shores of Lake Waubesa. (The latter may have been in Dunn township.)

Located on map, 18 B. E., pt. 2, pls. CLXXI and CLXXII.

Cache of fifty-four leaf-shaped flint blanks found near the "black bridge" on the Yahara River, just below where it empties into Lake Monona, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 20.

Reported by W. W. Gilman, May 29, 1907.

5. DODGE COUNTY.

An Indian trail ran down the east side of Beaver Dam Lake, on the higher ground (probably from Fox Lake) to the present site of Beaver Dam and continued on to Leipzig on the Beaver Dam River. One branch crossed the Church property in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 19, Lowell Township.

Another trail lead from what is now known as Vita Spring Park in Beaver Dam through the woods east of the Beaver Dam River to an Indian camp site on Bone Ridge, Sec. 16, Lowell Township. Here at the bend of the river were fording places.

The Pottawatomie trail from Milwaukee to their summer camps on Lake Pepin ran by the House place in Sec. 17, Lowell Township, then westward to Columbus and on to the Portage on the Wisconsin River.

Communicated by Mrs. Emma House, Feb. 25, 1907.

Lowell Township.

Indian camp and cornfield, known as "Indian Garden," on the trail to Mud Lake, about ½ mile south of Lowell, S. ½ Sec. 15.

Linear mound on the D. B. Terry place, on the trail to Mud Lake, N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 19.
Reported by Mrs. Emma House, Feb. 25, 1907.

6. DOOR COUNTY.

Gardner Township.

Cemetery on Riley's Point on the shore of Green Bay, just north of Little Sturgeon Bay.
Reported by W. H. Elkey, Dec. 20, 1906.

Sebastopol Township.

Burials on V. Maskek place, Sec. 10, near Whitefish Bay. Set of sixteen blue hornstone knives and spearpoint obtained from one.
Reported by W. H. Elkey, 1907. Briefly described by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 2, pp. 61–62.

7. DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Chippewa village site and cemetery on the shore of St. Louis Bay, in Fract. Sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 14 W.
Reported to C. E. Brown, Jan. 1908.

8. FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Fond du Lac Township.

Conical mound, now nearly obliterated, on the G. M. Brugger property on the west side of Denevue Creek, just east of the Fond du Lac city limits, W. ½ Sec. 13. Indications of a camp site on the same place.

Village site on the West Branch of the Fond du Lac River, on both sides of the road, S. ½ Sec. 18 and N. ½ Sec. 19. Burials found in gravel pit nearby.
Reported by G. M. Brugger, Nov. 24, 1907.

Byron Township.

Group of five effigy and a conical mound on the F. Nye place, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36. Several under cultivation.
Located by G. M. Brugger, C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 24, 1907.

Calumet Township.

Village site on the north side of Pipe Creek, just north of Pipe Village (Calumet Harbor), N. ½ Sec. 26. Indications of former refuse heaps near the mouth of the creek, on the shore of Lake Winnebago, N. E. ¼ Fract. Sec. 27.

Burials in gravel pit on the west side of the Military road, E. ½ Sec. 34.

Reported by G. M. Brugger, Nov. 24, 1907.

Taycheedah Township.

Mounds on the old Fischer place, on the east side of the military road, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 16.

Mounds on the Briggs place, (S. E. ¼ Sec. 17?).

Reported by G. M. Brugger, Nov. 24, 1907.

Group of four conical mounds on the Zimmerman (Ballou) place, N. E. ¼ Sec. 20. In a poor state of preservation.

Reported by C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 23, 1907.

Mounds on ridge on the White and Duffy places, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 29. One conical mound cut in two by the boundary fence.

Mounds on the A. Walsh (Clapper) farm, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 29. One at the fence on the east side of the military road. Others obliterated in the cultivated fields.

Reported by G. M. Brugger, Nov. 24, 1907.

Effigy and two oblong mounds on the ridge above the C. & N. W. Ry. track and stone quarry at Peebles, N. E. ¼ Sec. 32.

Platted by C. E. Brown and Rev. Leopold Drexel, Nov. 23, 1907.

Camp and workshop site about a marsh on the Wm. Waldschmidt place, Sec. 3.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Nov. 24, 1907.

Osceola Township.

Group of mounds at the head of Long Lake, Sec. 12.

Reported to C. E. Brown, May 28, 1907.

Empire Township.

Mounds west of Fesnards mill pond, N. E. ¼ Sec. 18.

Reported by G. M. Brugger, Nov. 24, 1907.

9. FOREST COUNTY.

Crandon Township.

Chippewa village and dance ground on the shore of Sand Lake, in 1889.

Reported by J. L. Torney, Oct. 1907.

10. GRANT COUNTY.

Wyalusing Township.

Group of six conical and linear mounds on a bluff on the property of Robert Glenn in N. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 18, T. 6 N., R. 6 W.

Long line of conical, linear and effigy mounds extending in a southwesterly direction from the southwest corner of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 18 through the N. E. and N. W. ¼ of Sec. 19 to the north line of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 19, T. 6 N., R. 6 W. All on the property of Robert Glenn.

Linear mound on the bluff overlooking the C. B. & Q. Ry. tracks, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 19, T. 6 N., R. 6 W. On the property of Robert Glenn.

Group of linear and conical mounds just south of the above, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 19, T. 6 N., R. 6 W. East of the C. B. & Q. Ry. tracks. On the property of Robert Glenn.

Several linear and conical mounds in the N. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 19, T. 6 N., R. 6 W.

Several linear and conical mounds in the N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 30, T. 6 N., R. 6 W. On the Robert Glenn property.

Additional linear and conical mounds on the Robt. Glenn place, in N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 30, T. 6 N., R. 6 W. One extends into the southwest corner of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19.

Two effigy mounds on the property of Robert Glenn in the N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 6 N., R. 6 W.

Linear mound on the Wisconsin River bluff, on the line between the S. E. and S. W. ¼, Sec. 17, T. 6 N., R. 6 W.

Chain mounds and linear mounds extending from the east line of Sec. 17 through the S. E. ¼ Sec. 17 into the N. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 6 N., R. 6 W.

Garden beds on the E. Glenn place, S. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 6 N., R. 6 W.

Garden beds on the W. Hamilton place, S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 6 N., R. 6 W. Now obliterated.

Two effigy mounds near the center of the N. E. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 6 N., R. 6 W.

Located on map prepared by Robert Glenn, Jan. 1908.

Cassville Township.

Conical mound on a high cliff near Garner (a few miles south of Cassville). Explored, bone and stone implements and ornaments obtained.

Mentioned by Richard Hermann, Records of the Past, v. 5, pt. 12, p. 367, (Dec. 1906). May be identical with some of the mounds mentioned in Wis. Archeo., v. 5, nos. 3 and 4, p. 325.

Boscobel Township.

Cache of flint points found in digging post-holes on the Delos E. Ricks estate, S. ½ Sec. 34.

Reported by W. W. Gilman, May 29, 1907.

11. GREEN COUNTY.

Exeter Township.

Winneshiek's Winnebago (summer) village was located on the Sugar River, near the present village of Dayton.

Mentioned in Hist. Atlas of Wis., p. 211. Located on map, Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 3.

Winnebago village of Spotted Arm (Mau ha kee tschump kaw) was located on the Sugar River, near the present village of Exeter.

Located on Chandler's map of the lead region, 1829, 10 Wis. Hist. Colls. Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 3, p. 155.

12. GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Princeton Township.

Effigy and two conical mounds on the Wm. Weise place near the Polish church, in Princeton.

Platted by P. V. Lawson, 1902.

Two conical mounds on the T. Barton place, one mile west of and on the road to Princeton, (Sec. 23.?)

Group of four conical mounds on the hills east of Princeton, near Snake Creek.

Group of effigy mounds on the bank of Snake Creek, on the road to St. Marie.

Platted by P. V. Lawson, 1901.

Marquette Township.

Village and workshop site on the Zuhl and Rick places on the west side of the Fox River, W. ½ Sec. 7.

Reported by W. H. Ellsworth, Sept. 24, 1907.

Winnebago villages on the south shore of Lake Puckaway.

Located on map, 18 B. E., pt. 2, pl. CLXXI.

13. IRON COUNTY.

Group of thirteen conical mounds on the bank of a swamp, formerly a lake, southwest of Tank Lake, and near Mercer (Sec. 25, T. 44 N., R. 3 E.) Cornhills and caches in the vicinity.

Reported by G. A. West, Dec. 31, 1907.

14. IOWA COUNTY.

Clyde Township.

Group of eight conical and linear mounds on the A. Culver place, on crest of a high bluff overlooking the Wisconsin River, N. ½ Sec. 24. Several have been excavated.

Group of seven linear and conical mounds on the J. Seider place adjoining the above on the west, N. ½ Sec. 24. A trail follows along the crest near the mounds.

Platted by C. E. Brown and E. F. Richter, Aug. 22, 1907. The latter group mentioned in Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 4, p. 200, pl. 6.

15. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Lake Mills Township.

Mounds formerly existed on the old Fargo place, Sec. 15, on the west shore of Rock Lake.

Reported to C. E. Brown (F. B. Fargo), Aug. 19, 1907.

Sumner Township.

Cache of fourteen leaf shaped points found at Lake Koshkonong, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 16.

Cache of six flint perforators found beneath a tree root on the John Nordby place, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 5.

Reported by H. L. Skavlem, 1907. Briefly described by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 2, pp. 69–70.

Milford Township.

Burials disturbed in digging for foundation for new hall at Milford.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Aug. 1907.

Aztalan Township.

Old Winnebago village at Aztalan on the Crawfish River.

Located on map, 18 B. E., pt. 2, pl. CLXXI. Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis., p. 47.

Group of nine conical mounds on the August Au place, on the east bank of the Crawfish River, N. E. ¼ Sec. 20 and N. W. ¼ Sec. 21.

Located on pls. 34 and 35, Antiq. Wis. Additional data secured by C. E. Brown, Aug. 19, 1907.

Conical mound on the John Lerith place on the west bank of the Crawfish River, S. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 20. Recently destroyed in extending small stone quarry.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Aug. 19, 1907.

Jefferson Township.

Cache of flint disks found on the Bonier place, on the east side of the Rock River about 2 miles above Ft. Atkinson.

Reported to H. L. Skavlem (G. E. Ballard), Mar. 1907.

16. JUNEAU COUNTY.

Lisbon Township.

Cache of eight blue hornstone knives found within the city limits of New Lisbon, by Seymour Harris, May, 1904.

Reported by W. H. Elkey. Briefly described and figured by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 2, p. 64, pl. 5; also in Records of the Past, v. 4, pt. 3.

17. KENOSHA COUNTY.

Somers Township.

Group of seven conical mounds on Blk. 1, Rice's Subdivision (Sec. 31), west of Pike Creek and adjoining the western city limits of Kenosha. One mound excavated, human bones and copper awl found. All nearly obliterated by long cultivation of field.

Reported by F. H. Lyman, Aug. 19, 1907. Platted by C. E. Brown, Aug. 29, 1907.

Camp site on property belonging to the Pennoyer Sanitorium, lying between Pike River and the lake road, E. ½ Sec. 19. This place is just north of the Kenosha city limits.

Reported by C. E. Brown, Nov. 27, 1907.

18. LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Argyle Township.

Conical mound on Mud Branch, Sec. 18.

Conical mound on Mud Branch, N. W. ¼ Sec. 21.

Reported by O. P. Olson, Dec. 27, 1906.

Wayne Township.

Group of mounds on the John Arndt place on the Pecatonica River, about one mile west of South Wayne, (Sec. 16?).

Reported by W. H. Elkey, 1907.

19. LANGLADE COUNTY.

Elcho Township.

Several conical mounds on the shores of Post Lake.

Mentioned in Antigo Daily Journal, July 7, 1907.

20. MANITOWOC COUNTY.

An Indian trail ran from the mouth of the Manitowoc River along its north shore to the Rapids; thence northwest in Section 23 to a ford (where the bridge now is), then through the northeast corner of Section 22; thence northwesterly to the south bank of the river to the present Hein's mill (Conroe's mill) and then following closely the south bank of the river to Cato Falls where was an Indian camp, presided over by Quitos, a well known Indian. This

place was known as the Upper Falls. From here the river was followed in dugouts to the camping ground at the Forks.

Communicated by Dr. Louis Falge, Jan. 3, 1908.

Cato Township.

Quitos' Indian camping ground was on the north bank of the Manitowoc River, at Cato Falls.

Reported by Dr. Louis Falge, Jan. 3, 1908.

Manitowoc Rapids Township.

Indian village site and planting ground on the Manitowoc River bottom and adjoining hillside on the John Schuette farm, Sec. 24.

At least four distinct Indian cemeteries in the village of Manitowoc Rapids and vicinity, in Secs. 23 and 24. In one of these, on a high bank at the present crossing of Washington and King streets, was finally buried, the noted chief John Y. Mexico, or Mexico (The Wampum), who died in 1844. His remains were at first temporarily interred in the Indian cemetery in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 21, Cato Township, on the north bank of the Manitowoc River.

Reported by Dr. Louis Falge, Jan. 3, 1907.

Series of provision caches on the Richard Donovan place, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 30.

Reported by Dr. Louis Falge, May 20, 1907.

Cache of about seventeen flint implements found by workmen during road work on "County House" hill, in the village of Manitowoc Rapids. Now scattered.

Reported by Dr. Louis Falge, Jan. 3, 1907.

21. MARATHON COUNTY.

A trail from Mosinee on the Wisconsin River entered Emmet Township just south of the north line of Sec. 25 and continued westward to the center line of Sec. 29; thence southwest to a small village site in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, in Bergen Township; thence west to the N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 34;

thence south to the present village of Rozellville, in Day Township. From this place it pursued a general southwest course through Day and McMillan townships and to a village site near the center of Sec. 3, Marshfield Township, in Wood County, and thence west to near the center of Sec. 4 where it turned southwest to Marshfield.

A branch of the above mentioned trail entered Emmet Township at the southeast corner of Sec. 25 and followed a general southwest course to a village site at Indian Ford on the Big Eau Pleine River, S. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 3, in Bergen Township. From this place it ran northwest on the south side of the river to the site of a Chippewa village in the N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 6; thence one mile west to a Pottawatomie village, "Indian Farm," in the N. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 1, in Day Township; thence in a southwesterly direction passing a village site in the S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 26, and another in the S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 34, and into the S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 3, Auburndale Township. Thence it ran west to a village site in the N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 5 and N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 6, and onto the N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 2, Marshfield Township where it again united with the above mentioned trail. A lateral leaving this trail at the south line of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 2, Day Township, Marathon County, connected with the other trail at Rozellville.

A trail ran from a village site in the S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, Bergen Township, on the Little Eau Pleine River northeast to the Big Eau Pleine, which it crossed, and then direct to Mosinee.

Locateed by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906.

Cleveland Township.

Village site in the S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 27 N., R. 4 E.

Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906.

Day Township.

Pottawatomie village site, known as the "Indian Farm," about 4 miles north of Rozellville, in the N. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 1 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 2, and extending into the adjoining sections of Cleveland Township. This site was occupied for many years prior to 1890.

Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906. Described in the Marshfield News, Dec. 6, 1906.

Village site on the Lutz farm, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 30, T. 26 N., R. 4 E. Occupied prior to 1875.

Camp site in the S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 26 N. R. 4 W.

Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906.

Burial place on the old Lahr farm, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 25, T. 26 N., R. 4 E.

Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906. Described in the Marshfield News, Dec. 6, 1906.

Village site in the S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 34, T. 26 N., R. 4 E.

Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906.

Bergen Township.

Chippewa village site and cemetery on the old Austin place, on a hill overlooking the Big Eau Pleine River, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 6, T. 26 N., R. 5 E.

Village site and group of conical mounds on the old Oleson and Straub farms at Indian Ford, on the Little Eau Pleine River, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 26 N., R. 5 E.

Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906. Described in the Marshfield News, Dec. 6, 1906.

Eau Pleine Township.

Sugar camp and planting ground, on the S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 22, T. 27 N., R. 3 E.

Sugar camp on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 11, T. 27 N., R. 3 E.

Located by G. H. Reynolds, Oct. 1907.

22. MARINETTE COUNTY.

Village site, plot of garden beds and conical mounds at Ahle's Bros. resort on the west side of Lake Noquebay. Mounds explored, human bones found.

Reported by J. M. Pyott, Sept. 5, 1907.

23. MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Cache (?) of leaf-shaped quartzite points found in a sandy field near the Fox River, Mecan Township, by Frank Mueller.

Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 2, pp. 56–57.

24. MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Granville Township.

Indications of a camp site on the Mooney place on the west side of the Milwaukee River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 1.

Camp and flint workshop site on the Knebel place, N. W. ¼ Sec. 1.

Indications of a camp site on the Kneipp place, on the south bank of a small creek flowing into the Milwaukee River, S. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 12, near Brown Deer.

Reported by C. E. Brown, Nov. 8, 1907.

Milwaukee Township.

Series of provision caches formerly located on elevated land on the Chas. Smith farm, S. W. ¼ Sec. 7, on the west side of the Milwaukee River. Pottawatomie Indians camped here in 1845 and later.

Fish-trap constructed of boulders formerly extended diagonally across the Milwaukee River, N. E. ¼ Sec. 18.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Nov. 8, 1907.

Group of three oval and conical mounds on the Jacob Jaeger place on the west bank of the Milwaukee River at the turn, opposite Sunny Point, S. E. ¼ Sec. 19. One excavated, human bones found. Small plot of garden beds on the same place.

Platted by C. E. Brown, June 29, 1907.

Camp and workshop site on the Stewart farm at the mouth of Mud Creek, N. E. ¼ Sec. 31, and W. ½ Sec. 32.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1907.

City of Milwaukee.

Menomonee Indian camp located in 1849–50, on 17 Street, between Brown an Vine Streets, in the Ninth Ward.

Reported to Dr. E. J. W. Notz, Sept. 1907.

Conical mound formerly existed where the Kalvelage residence now stands on the north side of Cedar between 24 and 25 Streets, Fifteenth Ward.

Reported by Dr. F. C. Rogers, Dec. 20, 1907.

Burials found in gravel pit on old distillery hill, on the north side of the Kinnickinnic River, at the south end of Eleventh Avenue.

Reported by Dr. Jos. Quin, May, 1907.

Lake Township.

Burials found in Austin's gravel pit near the southern Milwaukee city limits, N. W. ¼ Sec. 16.

Reported to C. E. Brown, May 20, 1907.

Oak Creek Township.

Camp and workshop site on the Welbes place, on the north side of Oak Creek, betwen the Nicholson road and the C. & N. W. Ry. tracks, S. W. ¼ Sec. 10.

Camp and workshop site on high bank of Lake Michigan, on the north side of a small ravine ½ mile north of Carrollville, S. W. ¼ Fract. Sec. 13.

Reported by C. E. Brown and Dr. E. J. W. Notz, Nov. 4, 1907.

Franklin Township.

Camp site indications formerly existed about a small pond on the Bruss and Walters places, N. ½ Sec. 1.

Reported by Dr. E. J. W. Notz, Oct. 18, 1907.

Burials found in gravel pit on the W. Ristow (Steffen) place on the bank of Root River, W. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Jan. 8, 1908.

25. OCONTO COUNTY.

Armstrong Township.

Series of rock inscriptions on granite ledge on "south side" of Sec. 24, T. 31 N., R. 16 E.

Described by C. E. Breed, Am. Antiq., v. 17, no. 6, pp. 358–359.

Indian cemetery at White Potato Lake.

Reported to J. P. Schumacher, 1907.

Brazeau Township.

Camp and workshop site on the north shore of Ranch Lake, Sec. 12.

Reported by J. P. Schumacher, June, 1907.

26. OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Dale Township.

Conical mound in a grove at Medina Junction.

Reported by F. S. Hyer, Dec. 28, 1906.

Buchanan Township.

Old Menomonee Indian village on the east side of the Fox River, opposite Kaukauna.

Located on map, 18 B. E., pt. 2, pl. CLXXI.

Plate I.

EFFIGY MOUND, CLEM LAKE, WAUPACA COUNTY

Courtesy of F. M. Benedict

27. OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Fredonia Township.

Indian village of Chief Waubeka, or Waubekat, (1850) was located on the north side of the Milwaukee River, on land now occupied by the village of Waubeka.

Indian camp was also located on Yankee Hill on the south side of the Milwaukee River, at Waubeka. Cemetery on the J. B. Kendal place.

Indian camp was located on both sides of a creek, tributary to the Milwaukee River, E. ½ Sec. 29, at Waubeka.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July 17, 1907.

Belgium Township.

Village and workshop site on the Peter Prom place and adjoining properties, along the Lake Michigan beach, Fract. Sec. 7.

Located by C. E. Brown, G. A. West and W. H. Ellsworth, July 19, 1907.

Mequon Township.

Chippewa Indians camped in early days of settlement about a small marsh along the Milwaukee River, at Thiensville.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Oct. 8, 1907.

28. PIERCE COUNTY.

Mounds along the Mississippi bluffs at Prescott.

Briefly described by A. J. Hill, Minn. Hist. Colls., v. 16, p. 319. These may be identical with those mentioned in Item 5, Wis. Archeo., v. 5, nos. 3 and 4, p. 365.

29. POLK COUNTY.

Indications of a camp site on Goose Lake, near the outlet.

Reported to Mrs. Emma House, 1907.

30. RACINE COUNTY.

Norway Township.

Group of two conical mounds on the Aug. Gaetz place, on northeast shore of Wind Lake, Sec. 3. Explored, bundled burials found, June, 1907.

Reported by E. F. Richter, Feb. 21, 1907.

Camp and workshop site on the J. Schaefer and adjoining properties, W. ½ Sec. 3, on the northeast shore of Wind Lake.
Reported by C. E. Brown and E. F. Richter, June, 1907.

Camp and workshop site on an island in the marsh, ½ mile southeast of Wind Lake.
Reported by G. A. West, Aug. 9, 1907.

Camp and workshop site on the Ellarson place, on the south side of Devoon Lake.
Reported by C. E. Brown, July 6, 1907.

Indian cemetery was located in 1843 where the Norwegian church now stands, at Wind Lake.
Mentioned by Anderson, Norwegian Immigration, Madison, 1895, p. 279.

Dover Township.

Group of three oval mounds on the Mrs. M. Allen place on the north shore of Eagle Lake, N. E. ¼ Sec. 22.

Group of two conical mounds on the King and Brady places on the east shore of Eagle Lake, N. E. ¼ Sec. 22.
Reported by Richard Leach, Jan. 12, 1908.

31. RICHLAND COUNTY.

Orion Township.

Group of mounds on the Dooley place on Indian Creek, about ¾ mile east of Orion, S. W. ¼ Sec. 32.
Reported by P. A. Seifert, Aug. 21, 1907.

Two conical mounds on the Julius Neefe place, on the north side of the Wisconsin River road, Sec. 35. Both explored, human bones and stone beads found.
Reported by C. E. Brown and P. A. Seifert, Aug. 21, 1907.

Two conical mounds formerly located on the Atwood place, on the north side of the Wisconsin River road, N. ½ Sec. 35. Camp site (fireplaces, etc.) on the lowlands on the south side of the road.
Reported to C. E. Brown (P. A. Seifert), Aug. 21, 1907.

Buena Vista Township.

Linear mound on the crest of a high ridge overlooking the Wisconsin River road on the Foster Teepel place, N. ½ Sec. 36, T. 9 N., R. 1 E.
Platted by C. E. Brown, Aug. 20, 1907.

Cache of sixteen flint blanks found on the village sites at Richland City, by P. A. Seifert, May, 1905.

Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 2, p. 55.

Camp and workshop site on the north bank of the Wisconsin River, Fract. Sec. 4, near the site of the early village of Independence.

Camp and workshop site on the Woodbury farm at the mouth of Bear Creek, Sec. 3.

Reported by C. E. Brown and P. A. Seifert, Aug. 20, 1907.

Group of conical mounds on the west side of Bear Creek near its mouth, near the west line of Sec. 3.

Conical mound formerly located on the east side of the mouth of Bear Creek, S. W. ¼ Sec. 3.

Camp and workshop site in the C., M. & St. P. Ry. "Y" Sec. 10, a short distance west of Lone Rock.

Camp and workshop site on the Chas. Emshaw place, on the south side and at the foot of Lone Rock ridge, and between it and the Wisconsin River slough (Long Lake).

Groups of conical and effigy mounds on the E. H. Donner place, W. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35, on the west side of the road and between it and Bear Creek. Another group (of conical mounds) on the east side of the road, E. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35. All are under cultivation.

Reported to C. E. Brown (G. Moore), Aug. 23, 1907.

Group of conical and linear mounds and village site on the Alonzo Bill place, on the bank of Pine River, E. ½ Sec. 25 and S. E. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 9 N., R. 1 E. The mounds now almost wholly obliterated.

Reported to C. E. Brown (Alonzo Bills and P. A. Seifert), Aug. 21, 1907.

Indian cornhills formerly existed on the Louis Paul place (Indian Fields), on Indian Creek, near the center of Sec. 24, T. 9 N., R. 1 E.

Reported to C. E. Brown (A. Bills), Aug. 22, 1907. May be identical with Item 2, A Record, Wis. Archeo., v. 5, p. 372.

Plot of cornhills formerly existed on the Bills and Driscoll places in Heath Hollow, N. E. ¼ Sec. 25, T. 9 N., R. 1 E.

Reported to C. E. Brown (P. A. Seifert), Aug. 22, 1907.

32. ROCK COUNTY.

Porter Township.

Spirit stone (Winnebago?) located on Sec. 16.
Reported to A. B. Stout, Apl. 1907.

Newark Township.

Camp and workshop site on the old Starr place, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 19.
Reported to H. L. Skavlem (F. P. Starr), 1907.

Oval mound on the Chrispinsen place, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 14. Excavated, burials found.
Reported by H. L. Skavlem, June 16, 1907.

Fulton Township.

Old Winnebago village located at the junction of the Rock and Yahara rivers, at Fulton.
Located on map, 18 B. E., pt. 2, pls. CLXXI and CLXXII.

Janesville Township.

Camp and workshop on the south side of the Rock River, in Sec. 9.
Reported by Horace McElroy, Aug. 8, 1907.

Effigy and circular mound (Spring Brook Group) on the edge of a steep gravelly bank on the Cement Post Company's land, overlooking the bend of Rock River, in the Third Ward, City of Janesville, (Sec. 36). Now obliterated.
Described and figured by H. L. Skavlem, Janesville Daily Gazette, June 19, 1907. Platted by H. L. Skavlem and C. H. Weirick, Dec. 19, 1906.

Rock Township.

Group of three conical mounds on the Bailey property, between Eastern Avenue and the C., M. & St. P. Ry. tracks, in the city limits of Janesville. They are located south of the Rock River, in the S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 1.

Indian cornfield on the same property, south of the mounds, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 1.
Platted by H. L. Skavlem and Horace McElroy, Mar. 10, 1907. Described and figured by H. L. Skavlem, Janesville Daily Gazette, Jan. 19, 1907.

Group of three conical mounds on the west side of the Rock River, near the south line of Sec. 3, between the river and the railroad track.

Reported by H. L. Skavlem, Jan. 1908.

Group of three conical mounds on the A. Woodstock (J. Kilmer) farm on the west side of the Rock River, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 22.

Surveyed by H. L. Skavlem, May 19, 1907.

Camp and workshop site on the north bank of Bass Creek, one mile above Afton.

Reported by Horace McElroy, June 16, 1907.

Milton Township.

A map of Milton Township prepared by W. C. Whitford locates the Indian trails, villages and camps, mounds, cornfields, etc. Published with description in the Milwaukee Sentinel, Feb. 25, 1900. Reprinted in the Janesville Daily Gazette, May 20, 1907.

Winnebago village (Tay-e-hee-dah) of White Crow, in Sec. 6, at the southwest corner of Lake Koshkonong. Group of mounds at the same place.

NOTE.—The location of White Crow's village at this place is an error. It was located on Carcajou (Lee's Point) on the west shore of Lake Koshkonong, in Sumner township, Jefferson county. Correction reported on by H. L. Skavlem, 1906.

Camp site and cornfields, Fract. Sec. 5, at the foot of Lake Koshkonong.

Cornfields, N. ½ Sec. 3.

Camp site, W. ½ Sec. 3.

Sac and Fox camp (Black Hawk War), N. W. ¼ Sec. 7.

Cornfields, N. W. ¼ Sec. 8.

Dance ground near the north line of Sec. 10.

Camp site west of creek, W. ½ Sec. 11.

(Pottawatomie) Indian village, S. E. ¼ Sec. 12 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 13.

Conical mound and cornfield, N. W. ¼ Sec. 19.

Cornfield. N. E. ¼ Sec. 22.

Camp site at north end of a small lake, S. E. ¼ Sec. 23.

Camp site on the east side of a pond, near the center of Sec. 24.

Camp site on the west side of a small lake, S. W. ¼ Sec. 25.

All of the above are located on W. C. Whitford's map.

33. SAUK COUNTY.

La Valle Township.

Group of three effigy and linear mounds (Paddock Group) near Big Creek, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 13. Camp sites at the same place.

Group of several linear and other mounds (Little Baraboo Group), on the Chas. Briggs farm, near the Little Baraboo River, near the center of N. W. ¼ Sec. 34. Several of the mounds now leveled by cultivation.

Surveyed by A. B. Stout, Apl. 3, 1907.

Village and workshop site at La Valle, on the Little Baraboo River.

Reported by A. B. Stout, Jan. 4, 1907.

Freedom Township.

Cache of copper trade kettles found in a rocky cavity on the bank of Pine creek, in early days of settlement.

Reported by W. H. Canfield, Nov. 1907.

Prairie du Sac Township.

Cache of eighteen flint blanks and other materials found on the Aug. Brecht place, near Honey Creek, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 6.

Reported to A. B. Stout, 1906. Described by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 2, pp. 58–59.

Camp and workshop site near Koenig's mill, on Honey Creek.

Reported to A. B. Stout, Feb. 12, 1906.

34. SAWYER COUNTY.

Chippewa dance ground at the head of White Fish Lake, on the edge of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Feb. 7, 1907.

35. SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush Township.

Two effigy mounds on the Wm. Keller farm, N. E. ¼ Sec. 30, on the Sheboygan marsh. Other mounds formerly located here, now leveled. Cornfield on the same place.

Reported by Dr. A. Gerend, 1906. Village site located here, already recorded in Wis. Archeo., v. 5, nos. 3 and 4, p. 427.

Scott Township.

Indian camp, at time of white settlement, near a spring and swamp, S. W. ¼ Sec. 31.

Cornfield formerly existed on the Val. Engelmann place, S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 22.

Reported by Arthur Wenz, Oct. 10, 1907.

Lima Township.

Mound at Our Town, on the bank of the Onion River.

Reported by Dr. A. Gerend, 1906.

Sheboygan Township.

Village site and burial place on North Point, on the Lake Michigan shore, in the northeastern part of the City of Sheboygan.

Burials disinterred in fountain park; at the corner of New York and Ninth streets, and elsewhere in the city of Sheboygan.

Mound formerly existed on the high bank of Lake Michigan, on the south side of the city of Sheboygan.

Reported by Dr. A. Gerend, 1906.

Wilson Township.

Group of effigy and conical mounds on the Carl Reich place, S. E. ¼ Sec. 3. Some explored.

Reported by Dr. A. Gerend, 1906.

36. ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Camp and workshop sites on the Mississippi River bluffs, across the river from Stillwater.

Reported by Harvey Helbing, Oct. 31, 1907.

37. VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen Township.

Group of conical mounds on the J. B. Fleck place, Sec 16, T. 13 N., R. 6 W. Pipes and pottery vessel obtained from one.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, 1906. Described by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., v. 7, no. 1, pp. 34–35.

Wheatland Township.

Effigy mound on the Fred Geesa place near the north line of Wheatland Township (Sec. 30?). Now nearly obliterated.

Two effigy mounds on the Byron Fosdick place, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 12 N., R. 7 W.

Two effigy mounds on the Chas. Partridge place, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 12 N., R. 7 W.

Two mounds on the Ashbury Ridge road, near the C. A. Partridge place.

Effigy mound on the C. A. Tenny property, in the southeast corner of the S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 12 N. R. 6 W., east of Schoolhouse No. 10. Another mound near the union of the De Soto and Victory roads, on the same property.

Two conical mounds on the C. A. Tenney property, near the northeast corner of the S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 1, T. 12 N., R. 7 W., on the south side of the De Soto road.

Group of one linear and five effigy mounds in Plum Hollow, on the Wm. Ferguson estate, in the S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 7 W.

From notes by C. A. Tenney, furnished by F. W. Alexander, 1907.

38. VILAS COUNTY.

The courses of many of the Indian trails leading to the various Vilas County lakes are shown on the C. M. & St. P. Ry. map of the Northern Wisconsin Lake District, published in 1907.

Chippewa Indian village was located at the head of Squirrel Lake, Sec. 22, on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

Chippewa Indian village in the northwest corner of the above mentioned reservation.

Shown on C. M. & St. P. Ry. map of Northern Wisconsin Lake District, 1907.

Indications of a village site on land lying between Pike and Round Lakes.

Reported by W. H. Ellsworh, Aug. 9, 1907.

Conical mound on the north bank of Lac du Flambeau, near the wagon road leading to the Chippewa reservation.

Spirit stone projecting above the water in the northwestern part of Lac du Flambeau.

Reported by G. A. West, July 15, 1907.

39. WALWORTH COUNTY.

East Troy Township.

Pottawatomie Indian camp on the John Welden place, on the southwest side of Lake Beulah, Sec. 18, in early settlement days.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Aug. 25, 1907.

Scattered evidences of a camp and workshop site in a cultivated field on the west shore of Potters Lake, Sec. 10.

Reported by C. E. Brown, Aug. 25, 1907.

40. WASHBURN COUNTY.

Minong Township.

Mounds on the shores of Pokegama Lake.

Reported by H. C. Putnam, Eau Claire Sunday Leader, Feb. 10, 1907.

41. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

West Bend Township.

Group of two effigy and two oblong mounds on the north shore of Cedar Lake, E. ½ Sec. 17.

Reported by O. L. Hollister, Aug. 27, 1907.

Trenton Township.

Indian village was located on the Milwaukee River, near Newburg.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July 17, 1907.

42. WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Oconomowoc Township.

Mounds on the shore of Ashippun Lake.

Mentioned by Miss Julia A. Lapham, Journal National Science Club, Nov. 1899, p. 4.

Winnebago Indian camps on the north shore of Okauchee Lake, 1840 to 1876.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Oct. 20, 1907.

Conical mound on the Braza place, on Tweeden's shore, on the west side of Okauchee Lake, Sec. 25. Mound mutilated by campers.

Reported by W. C. Schier and C. E. Brown, Oct. 20, 1907.

Pottawatomie Indian camp located in early settlement days on Mrs. L. Burtis place, on Railroad Bay, on the south shore of Okauchee Lake, N. ½ Sec. 36.
Reported by W. C. Shier, Oct. 20, 1907.

Camp and workshop site on the J. H. Eckels place, on the north shore of Lake La Belle, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 19.
Reported by Dr. F. C. Rogers and Wm. Rayner, Jan. 1908.

Conical mound on Round Island (Lindenmere) in Lake La Belle, at Oconomowoc.
Reported by Miss Julia A. Lapham and C. E. Brown, Aug. 8, 1907.

Summit Township.

Linear mound on the Fiedler place at the southeast corner of Silver Lake, S. E. ¼, N. E.¼ Sec. 16.
Platted by C. E. Brown, Aug. 13, 1907. May be included in Item 8, Wis. Archeo., v. 5, nos. 3 and 4, p. 400.

Indian village was located on the south shore of Silver Lake. Indications of flint workshops found.
Reported by C. W. Lamb, Oct. 16, 1907.

Conical mound near ponds north of the T. M. E. R. & L. Co.'s electric railway line, S. ½ Sec. 9. Nearly obliterated.
Reported by C. E. Brown, Aug. 13, 1907.

Linear mound on the southwest shore of Lower Nashotah Lake, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 13.

Camp site on the Bowron and Allis places near the west shore of Lower Nemahbin Lake, south of Bark River on the line between Secs. 23 and 24.

Camp and workshop site near a small swamp on the J. R. Butler place, east of Crooked Lake, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 23.
Noted on map of evidences in Secs. 13, 14, 23 and 24, prepared by A. V. Drown, 1907.

Pottawatomie camp located in early days of settlement on narrow neck of land between the Nemahbin Lakes, N. ½ Sec. 24.

Pottawatomie sugar camps in early days on Sugar (Dog) Island, in Lower Nemahbin Lake.
Reported to C. E. Brown, Mar. 2, 1907.

Merton Township.

Two mounds (conical?) on the west shore of Beaver Lake, north of Interlaken, Sec. 28.

Reported by F. H. Whitney, July 21, 1905.

Delafield Township.

Camp and workshop site on the Alden place on the north side of Bark River, S. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 18.

Reported by F. C. Ringeisen, May 23, 1907.

Pottawatomie Indian camp in early days on the north side of the outlet of Nagawicka Lake, Sec. 17. From this place a trail ran to the Nashotah Mission and from there northwest between the Nashotah Lakes.

Indian camp was located on the east shore of Nagawicka Lake, Sec. 16.

Reported to C. E. Brown and L. R. Whitney, Mar. 2, 1907.

Vernon Township.

Conical mound on the McBean place on the east shore of Mud (Mukwonago) Lake, W. ½ Sec. 18.

Reported by R. L. Porter.

Group of four or five oval mounds on the H. F. Sargeant place, W. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 28 (?). Now nearly obliterated.

Reported by O. L. Hollister and R. L. Porter, Aug. 1907.

Circular enclosure formerly existed on the Rose place, north of the Fox River at Big Bend, N. E. ¼ Sec. 23.

Reported to O. L. Hollister, 1907.

Pottawatomie Indian camp was located in early days on the Maney place at the bend of the Fox River, S. E. ¼ Sec. 25.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July 6, 1907. Located on map, 18 B. E., pt. 2, pl. CLXXI and CLXXII.

Muskego Township.

Camp and workshop sites on the J. Schmidt place, N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 16; also on the J. Schmidt and A. H. Claflin places, N. E. ¼ and N. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 16, on the north side of the Waterford road, on the northwest side of Big Muskego Lake.

Reported by C. E. Brown, July 6, 1907.

Conical mound on the Wm. Sesar place at the foot of Big Muskego Lake, N. W. ¼ Sec. 34. Excavated in 1906, human bones and flint point found.

Reported by E. F. Richter, Feb. 21, 1907.

Indians camped in early days on the J. P. Duclett place, on the west shore of Denoon Lake, N. W. ¼ Sec. 31. Indications of flint workshop still to be seen. A trail from Long Lake in Racine County formerly ran across this farm.

Camp and workshop site on the O. A. Larson place at the southwest corner of Denoon Lake, S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 31.

Reported by C. E. Brown, July 6, 1907.

43. WAUPACA COUNTY.

Royalton Township.

Group of effigy, conical and linear mounds on the Wood place at the outlet of Bear Lake, Sec. 5. Some are under cultivation.

Oval mound on the east shore of Bear Lake, Sec. 4.

Group of conical, effigy and oval mounds on the F. A. Harden place, on the south shore of White Lake.

Platted by P. V. Lawson, Sept. 1899.

Mukwa Township.

Village site, burial place and two conical mounds at a place called Phillips Mill, at Ostrander, on the north side of the Little Wolf River, S. ½ Sec. 8.

Reported by H. Helbing, Jan. 23, 1907.

Group of five conical mounds on the bank of the Little Wolf River, at Ostrander.

Group of conical and oval mounds on the Nels Anderson place at Stanley's Landing, on the west bank of the Wolf River. W. ½ Sec. 31.

Platted by P. V. Lawson, Sept. 20, 1899.

Village site at the Clay Banks on the Wolf River just below the entrance to Partridge Crop Lake, Sec. 31. Mounds at the same place.

Reported by W. C. Schier and Richard Doelger, Nov. 7, 1907.

Two conical mounds at Grignons Rapids, on the high bank of the Little Wolf River.

Platted by P. V. Lawson, Sept. 20, 1899.

44. WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Wolf River Township.

Cache of about fifty leaf-shaped flint implements found in roadmaking near Tustin, on the north shore of Lake Poygan.
Reported by P. V. Lawson; mentioned in Wis. Archeo. in v. 6, no. 2, p. 56.

Village site on the north shore of Lake Poygan, about ¾ of a mile east of Tustin, (Sec. 31?).
Reported by L. R. Whitney, Sept. 30, 1907.

Nepeuskun Township.

Winnebago Indian village was located on the north shore of Rush Lake.
Shown on map, 18 B. E., pl. CLXXI and CLXXII.

Manchester Township.

Indian ford formerly extended across Lake Poygan from a point on the east side of the mouth of Wolf River to a trading post on the south shore of the lake.

Sacred spring from which a large number of stone, bone and other implements and materials were obtained, on the Frier property, on the north shore of Lake Poygan, (Sec. 32?).
Reported by L. R. Whitney, Sept. 30, 1907.

45. WOOD COUNTY.

A trail ran westward from a village site at Skunk Hill in Sec. 33, Arpin Township (passing a village site in the W. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 31) to the Yellow River, in Richfield Township; thence northwest along the river to the N. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 28. Here it divided, one branch crossing the river to a village site in the S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 30, the other running northeast for about a mile to Sec. 22, and thence northwest to a village site in the S. W. ¼ Sec. 8. (See other trails listed under Marathon County.)
Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906.

Lincoln Township.

Village site and cemetery, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 25 N., R. 2 E.
Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906.

Marshfield Township.

Village site and cemetery near the center of Sec. 3, T. 25 N., R. 3 E.

Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906.

Richfield Township.

Village site and cemetery, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 3 E.

Village site and cemetery, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 30, T. 24 N., R. 3 E.

Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906.

Auburndale Township.

Village site and cemetery, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 6, and N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 25 N., R. 4 E., and extending across the county line to the Saunders place, in Secs. 31 and 32, in Day Township, Marathon County. This site was occupied for many years prior to 1875.

Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906. Described in Marshfield News, Jan. 10, 1907.

Arpin Township.

Village site and cemetery on the Fred Graham place, W. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 3, T. 24 N., R. 4 E.; about 3 miles northeast of Arpin.

Indian village, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 30, T. 24 N., R. 4 E.

Village site and cemetery, W. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 24 N., R. 4 E.

Village site and cemetery on the old Meecham place at Skunk Hill, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 33, T. 24 N., R. 4 E.

Located by G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, 1906. Described in the Marshfield News, Jan. 10, 1907.

CORRECTIONS.

Attention is directed to the following errors of location and omissions occurring in A Record of Wisconsin Antiquities, Wis. Archeo., v. 5, nos. 3 and 4. We ask the assistance of our co-workers in reporting others as they may be discovered.

Page 323—Item 2. The location of his long line, procession or series of mounds Moses Strong gives as in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19, W. ½ Sec. 20, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17 and S. E. ¼ Sec. 18. (Smithsonian Rep. 1876, p. 428.) It really consists of several distinct groups and solitary mounds. A map kindly prepared by Mr. Robert Glenn shows that the mounds located by Strong in the S. W. ¼ Sec. 17 and the S. E. ¼ Sec. 18 (Strong's Diagr. 2) are in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 20. The mounds shown in his Diagram 1 and which he locates in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19 and W. ½ Sec. 20, are probably all in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19.

Page 314—Item 4. Printer's error. Read east for "west."

Page 324—Items 2–4. All of these locations are in T. 5 N.

Page 329—Items 8–9. These are in Marquette Township.

Page 347—Item 5. The location should be given as Sec. 31.

Page 389—Item 2. Some mounds still exist on the Henschel farm.

Page 391—Items 4 and 5. These notes refer to the same group.

Page 427—Item 9. Error in proof reading. Omit.

PLATFORM PIPES FROM A MOUND IN VERNON COUNTY.

Geo. A. West.

In the spring of 1905 during the destruction of one of several conical mounds located on their property in Section 16, Bergen Township, Vernon County, there were disinterred by Mr. J. B. Fleck and his son George a number of badly decomposed human bones, a series of four straight-base platform pipes and a miniature pottery vessel. These were secured from the owner by Mr. W. H. Elkey, a local collector, and through him afterwards came into the writer's possession. The pipes are figured on plate 2 and only a brief description of them need be given, the material of which they are manufactured is drab steatite. All are highly polished and exceptionally fine examples of the art of the ancient Indian pipe-maker. The base of the largest measures 9 inches in length and 4½ inches in width. Its spool-shaped bowl is 3½ inches high, and originally, before being struck by the farmer's plowshare, measured 3½ inches across its top. The ends of its base are square with rounded corners, and its bowl orifice is ¾ of an inch in diameter at the top and cone-shaped, and evidently made with primitive tools. This pipe is interesting because of its unusually large size, its thin base and for the prominence of the flange surrounding the top of its bowl. The stem-hole measures but 3-16 of an inch in its greatest diameter and is reinforced against breakage by the ridge extending along above it on the base of the pipe. A pipe of similar pattern, with a base also measuring 9 inches in length is in the Logan Museum collections at Beloit College. This specimen was re-

Plate II.

PLATFORM PIPES FROM A MOUND IN BERGEN TOWNSHIP, VERNON COUNTY

covered in an early day by Mr. L. Craigs, while plowing on his farm in Section 30, Eagle township, Richland county. A description and figure of it has been given by the writer in his "Aboriginal Pipes of Wisconsin." (Wis. Archeo., v. 4, nos. 3 and 4, p. 114, fig. 96.)

The three other pipes of the series are of a pattern similar to the one described. They each measure about 6¾ inches in length. The flange of the bowl of one of these has been broken off by the plow. This pipe is of special interest. Its base terminates in a point at each extremity, an unusual feature. The bottom of its base is convex. Another one of these three pipes is a duplicate of the first described with the exception that at the extremity of the base containing the stem cavity there is on either side a double notch suggesting that after having left its maker or original owner's hands it may have been recut, perhaps to accommodate a person with a smaller mouth.

The pottery vessel which accompanied the pipes is 2½ inches in height and of the same diameter. It is constructed of sand-tempered clay, well fired, and is ornamented with a series of horizontal lines reaching from the rim to the base.

THE 1907 MEETINGS OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 21.—President G. A. West presiding. The appointment of a committee consisting of the Messrs. A. B. Stout, H. E. Cole, J. Van Orden, E. P. Nemmers, Chas. E. Brown and Miss Julia A. Lapham to assume charge of the collection of the $300.00 fund required for the purchase of the Baraboo man mound was announced. Secretary Brown appealed to the members of the Society for assistance in interesting other citizens of the state in supporting the very important and valuable work which it was conducting. He felt that if those already interested would but make this known to their friends that many desirable members could be secured. An invitation was extended to the members to attend the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters to be held at Madison, on February 7 and 8. The program for the evening consisted of an interesting address by Rev. Wm. Metzdorf on "The Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas."

February 18.—President West conducted the meeting. Secretary Brown presented a memorial on the death of Hon. James G. Pickett, a charter member, and interested student of Wisconsin archaeology. The report of Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, the Society's representative at the Conference of State and Local Historical Societies, held at Providence. R. I., on December 28, 1906, was read.

The following papers constituted the program for the session:

Notes on Indian Life in Wood and Marathon Counties.—Prof. Herbert C. Fish.

Observations on Sheboygan County Archaeology.—Dr. Alphonse Gerend.

The Archeological and Ethnological Collections of the State Historical Society.—Chas. E. Brown.

March 18.—President West presiding. Secretary Brown submitted an encouraging report of the progress of the Society's work during the year past. Nearly 200 new members had been enrolled. Thirty-nine members had been lost through death, resignations or dropped from the roll by the directors because of the non-payment of dues. The extension of the Society's researches; the success of the Ojibwa Indian Village exhibit at the State Fair; the state assemblies held at Carroll College, Waukesha and at Menasha, and other leading events of the year were reported on. He paid a tribute to the many members who had in various ways

assisted in the advancement of its objects. The annual report of Treasurer L. R. Whitney showed the total receipts for the year to have been $1235.99, the disbursements $893.81. There remained in the treasury a balance of $342.18. These reports were approved. Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, Mr. Wm. H. Ellsworth being chosen for the office of President. A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officers. Retiring President G. A. West in the course of his annual address strongly recommended the increasing of the annual membership dues to $2.00 per year. He called attention to the fact that the Society's work was educational in its broadest sense, and that it was desired to greatly enlarge the scope of its labors. He felt that no member who was really interested in its work would object to aiding by paying the slight addition to the fee. This proposal was unanimously approved and recommended to the consideration of the newly elected executive board. The session closed with an interesting address by Mr. West on "Aboriginal Copper Mining."

April 15.—President W. H. Ellsworth in the chair. The plans for the third state assembly of the Society to be held at Beloit College, Beloit, on June 15, were announced. This gathering all members were urged to attend. The Man Mound Committee had caused to be issued a circular requesting contributions toward the purchase and preservation of this remarkable Wisconsin earthwork. Responses were already being received. The Executive Board at its meeting on March 28 had decided to increase the membership dues as recommended at the annual meeting. A new grade of membership to be known as sustaining members and to pay an annual fee of $5.00 had also been created. This class several officers and members had already joined. Director Ringeisen had very generously defrayed the cost of issuing membership cards. An invitation to the members of the Society to attend a lecture at Milwaukee Downer College was read. Vice President Metzdorf gave a talk on "The Pottawatomi Chief Kack-Kack," and Prof. Fish presented a paper on "How the Redmen Rid Themselves of the Aged and Infirm." Both subjects were discussed at length by the members in attendance.

May 20.—President Ellsworth presiding. Secretary Brown reported on the growth of the Man Mound fund, and outlined the plans for the years research and survey work. The appointment of Prof. Herbert C. Fish, an active member of the Society's Research Committee, to the office of curator of the Historical Society of North Dakota, was announced. The following members presented papers:

Notes on Illinois Archaeology.—Chas. J. Deiker.

The Archaeology of Western Calumet County.—P. V. Lawson.

Undescribed Mound Groups in Winnebago, Waupaca, Outagamie and Green Lake Counties.—P. V. Lawson.

A short discussion followed each of these papers. The Messrs. Fred Braun and E. F. Richter made exhibits of archeological materials.

June 15.—Third State Assembly at Beloit College, Beloit. The morning was spent by those attending in viewing the very extensive and valuable collections in Logan Museum and the fine group of Indian mounds on the college grounds. The afternoon session was held in the college chapel, about 150 members and visitors being present. Dr. Geo. L. Collie delivered an address of welcome. Mr. L. H. Riggs rendered several fine Dakotah Indian songs. The program consisted of the following interesting addresses:—

The Antiquities of Beloit and Vicinity.—Rev. S. D. Peet.

Present Day Archaeology.—Dr. Frederick Starr.

The Archaeological Survey of the Lake Koshkonong Region.—H. L. Skavlem.

At the close of the program a group photograph of the members was taken by H. R. Clough. The members in attendance at the assembly came from Milwaukee, Madison, Marshfield, Ft. Atkinson, Milton, Jefferson, Janesville, Waukesha, Evansville, Rockford, Portage, Brodhead, Monroe and Chicago.

October 21.—Vice President Rolland L. Porter directed the meeting. Secretary Brown reported at length on the researches conducted by himself and other members of the Society in various Wisconsin counties and exhibited numerous surveys, specimens and photographs. He was followed in turn by the Messrs. C. W. Lamb, O. L. Hollister and Arthur Wenz who presented reports of discoveries made by themselves. Mr. Brown presented to the Society a copy of the joint deed to it and the Sauk County Historical Society of the Man Mound property near Baraboo, the purchase of which had been concluded by the Messrs. H. E. Cole and J. Van Orden. He asked that a vote of thanks be extended these gentlemen, and Mr. A. B. Stout and Miss Julia A. Lapham, for their activity and interest in securing the moneys required for its preservation. He also expressed the Society's gratitude to the various members and others who had contributed. The program for the evening consisted of a talk by Mr. Brown on the subject of "The Detroit Frauds" in whose exposure several members of the Society had been instrumental. He gave a brief history of the persons concerned in the manufacture and vending of these spurious relics, which consisted of clay tablets, caskets and pipes, and of "inscribed" copper tablets, implements and ornaments. Some specimens of these he exhibited. The operations of these fakers were detrimental to the advancement of archaeological science and should be stopped. They had continued for a long period of time. It was high time the Government itself took a hand in the prosecution of the offenders.

November 21.—President Ellsworth presiding. Secretary Brown explained at length the objects of the Indian Industries League, which he believed deserved the support of all persons interested in the welfare of the native American race. He made various announcements of interest to members of the Society.

The program for the evening consisted of a lecture by himself on "The Earthenware of the Wisconsin Indians." He described

in detail the beginnings and progress of the ceramic art among the American aborigines, the geographic grouping of the various wares, etc.; the manufacture and use of pottery vessels by the Wisconsin Indians, etc. He illustrated his discourse with numerous photographs and specimens of local ware. Dr. Louis Lotz followed with a very instructive talk on the manufacture and uses of pottery vessels by the Pueblo Indians of Acoma and Isleta. A fine exhibit of ancient and modern aboriginal earthenware was made by members of the Society.

December 16.—This meeting was held in the new Johnston Science Hall of Marquette University. Vice President West presided. The appointment of the Messrs. A. B. Stout and H. E. Cole, and Mrs. Jessie R. Skinner as delegates to the 32nd annual meeting of the American Historical Association (Madison, December, 27–31), was announced. It had been proposed to hold at Milwaukee a joint meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, the Wisconsin Archeological Society and other Wisconsin societies during the month of February.

The program consisted of the following addresses:

The Effigy Mounds of Calumet County.—P. V. Lawson.

The Archaeology of the Lake Koshkonong Region.—H. L. Skavlem.

Interesting exhibits were made by various members present.

ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES.

The Pishtaka Excursion.

On Saturday, October 25, 1907, a party consisting of sixty Milwaukee members and guests of the Wisconsin Archeological Society made an excursion to the Dewey group of Indian mounds at Pishtaka, in Waukesha County. The party left the Public Service building at Milwaukee by special car over the T. M. E. R. & L. Company's suburban line, Mr. Chas. W. Lamb and Curator Brown being in charge. After a pleasant and instructive several hours spent in viewing the fine group of nearly thirty conical, oval, linear and effigy mounds which are located in strip of pasture land, the party returned to town. The electric railway has secured the promise of the owner of the land that these earthworks will be preserved.

The Joint Meeting of Wisconsin Scientific Societies.

On December 27, a meeting was held in Milwaukee to consider plans for a proposed joint meeting of several state scientific societies including the Wisconsin Archeological Society, to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, on February 13 and 14. The five participating organizations were represented by the Messrs. Prof. C. E. Allen, Mr. Geo. A. West, Dr. G. W. Peckham, Dr. Lewis Sherman, Dr. Geo. P. Barth and Curator C. E. Brown. The proposed plans meeting with the approval of all, Prof. Allen was instructed to prepare the program and Mr. West to conclude arrangements for a dinner to be given at the meeting's close at one of the Milwaukee hostelries.

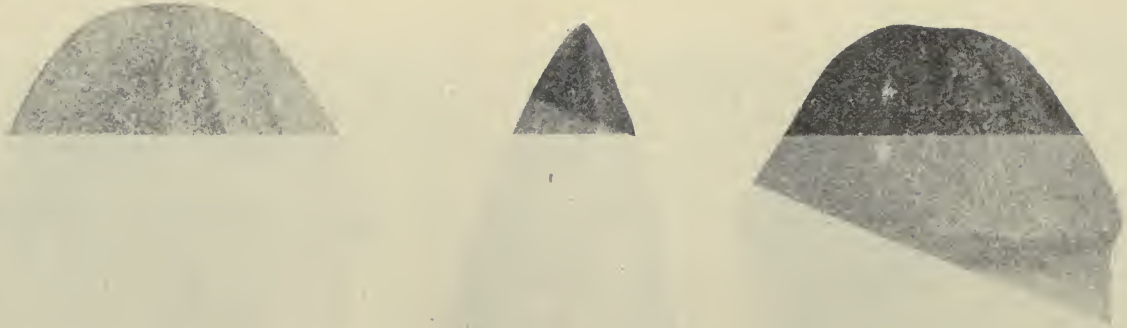
The Gift of a Collection to Carroll College.

The new museum in Rankin Science Hall at Carroll College, Waukesha, is the recipient of an interesting study collection of archeological materials collected by Curator C. E. Brown and Mr. P. A. Seifert of the Wisconsin Archeological Society from a village site at Richland City on the Wisconsin River. This collection, which is intended to illustrate the industries, manners and customs of the early and later Indian inhabitants of this particular site, consists of grooved axes, celts, agricultural implements, hammers, rubbing stones, arrowshaft grinders, scrapers, perforators, club heads, arrow and spearpoints, lead cubes,

Plate III.

FLUTED AXE FROM NORWAY, RACINE COUNTY

Courtesy of E. F. Richter



potsherds, fireplace stones and other materials. The flint working industry is illustrated by means of a series of flint nodules, blocks, disks, blanks, spalls, flakes, chips, rejects, chipping and breaking hammers, flakers, and of finished flint implements. The period of the coming among the inhabitants of the white trader is illustrated by means of pewter ornaments, fragments of brass kettles, musket balls and similar materials. All of the specimens in this collection which allow of such arrangement are neatly mounted on large sized photograph backs, thus facilitating their intelligent arrangement in cases and their handling by the instructor or students. All are neatly and instructively labeled. A catalogue and a map of the site, the latter indicating the location of the flint work-shops, fireplaces, caches, burial places and of the numerous surrounding groups of mounds, accompanies the collection. The archeological collections of Carroll College as of many another Wisconsin educational institution, are yet meagre, and this particular gift is made with the intention of encouraging others to donate or deposit specimens of value in advancing our knowledge of Wisconsin's prehistoric inhabitants.

Life and Sustaining Members.

The present roll of the life and sustaining members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society is as follows:

Life Members.

Mrs. Charles Catlin, Milwaukee.
*Mrs. J. G. Flint, Milwaukee.
Wyman K. Flint, Milwaukee.
Howard Greene, Milwaukee.
Mrs. A. K. Hamilton, Milwaukee.
W. H. J. Kieckhefer, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Caroline E. Kohl, Oconomowoc.
Mrs. James Sidney Peck, Milwaukee.
Chas. F. Pfister, Milwaukee.
Henry Howey Schufeldt, II, Oconomowoc.
Dr. Newton H. Winchell, St. Paul.
Hon. Frederick Layton, Milwaukee.
Most Rev. Sebastian G. Messmer, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Mary E. Merrill, Milwaukee.
Chas. W. Norris, Milwaukee.
Hon. J. M. Pereles, Milwaukee.
T. J. Pereles, Milwaukee.
L. J. Pettit, Milwaukee.
*Gen. Nicholas Senn, Chicago.
Fred Vogel, Jr., Milwaukee.
* Deceased.

Sustaining Members.

Wm. H. Ellsworth, Milwaukee.
Dr. Louis Falge, Manitowoc.
O. J. Habhegger, Milwaukee.
Hon. James G. Jenkins, Milwaukee.
Rev. Wm. Metzdorf, Milwaukee.
Paul Nowak, Milwaukee.
Col. Gustave Pabst, Milwaukee.
Jos. Ringeisen, Jr., Milwaukee.
J. N. Tittimore, Omro.
Geo. A. West, Milwaukee.
Albert Rabe, Chicago.

The roll of those who have thus assisted the State Society in its important work is not yet large. It is desired and right that their interest and approval of its labors should become generally known, and that others should thereby be encouraged to help. Some present annual members can aid us by having their membership transferred to one of the above classes. For this we shall be grateful.

The Growth of the Museum Idea in Wisconsin.

Mr. Willis P. Clarke of Milton, a charter member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, has presented to Milton College his collection of archeological materials. Dr. Louis Falge has presented an equally valuable collection to the Manitowoc County Historical Society. A collection belonging to Mr. F. P. Mansfield is deposited in the public school at Johnsons Creek. Mr. H. A. Discher's collection is on deposit in the Horicon high school. Mr. O. B. Joerns is interesting himself in the establishment of an archeological and historical museum in connection with the Sheboygan public library. The 1906 annual report of St. Francis Seminary shows that various members of the Society are aiding in the increase of its collections. Through the interest of our members and of others, valuable additions are being made to the collections in the Kellogg Library, at Green Bay, and in the Sauk County Historical Society's museum at Baraboo. Many other members of the Society are assembling collections with the idea of finally presenting them to local educational institutions. During the past several years of its activity, the Society and various members have aided the following institutions, not already mentioned, by the gift of collections or specimens:

Milwaukee-Downer College.	State Historical Museum.
Oshkosh Public Museum.	Ripon College.
St. Lawrence College.	Lawrence University.
Milwaukee Museum.	Beloit College.
German-English Academy.	Carroll College.

Many other institutions yet remain to be encouraged. The museum idea is growing rapidly in Wisconsin and we trust that it will continue to do so. We quote from a recent issue of Records of the Past the following extracts from an editorial note on the "Need for Small Museums:"

> "While the necessity for great museums with vast scientific collections is universally recognized, the equally necessary small museum is often lost sight of. In most of the small towns throughout this country are one or two 'Collectors,' who have at least a nucleus for an instructive local museum. If these persons would receive the stimulus of interest and support from the better educated people of the community, and especially from the school boards, small museums would spring up all over the land. School museums and representative collections are now used in a few of the large cities. and some of the archeological and historical societies are now furthering this cause. We agree with Prof. Franz Boaz that every encouragement should be given to the establishment of school museums and small local museums."

We ask our members throughout the state to lend their efforts to the establishment of such small museums in connection with the schools, libraries and other public institutions in their home cities.

A State Craniological Collection.

The Wisconsin Archeological Society is interesting itself in the establishment in the State Historical Museum at Madison of a collection of crania of American Indians. To serve as a nucleus for this collection it has just presented to the museum the craniological collection of the late Dr. J. A. Rice, consisting of Dakotah, Mandan, Gros Ventre, Cree and other crania, and a number of mound and other skulls presented by Curator C. E. Brown. With the assistance of our members a very valuable and much needed collection can soon be assembled at Madison and we ask their assistance in bringing this about. Many of these now possess Indian skulls and we ask that these be donated to or deposited with the state, where, as parts of a representative collection, they will in the future prove of educational value to students and the public. Members desiring to make such gifts or deposits, are requested to communicate with Curator Brown of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Madison, Wis.

The Co-operation of Two State Societies.

Under an arrangement just entered into between the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Mr. Charles E. Brown, who has been the secretary and curator of the Wisconsin Archeological Society since its organization, will after February 1, 1908, for the period of a year, devote his energies to the furthering of the interests of both state organizations, which are in many respects identical. The office of the Archeological Society will be removed to the State Historical Library at Madison, and its future work will be directed from that place. Mr. Brown will have charge under the superintendence of Secretary Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, of the care and increase of the states' historical and archaeological collection and will also assist the State Historical Society in certain of its field work. Mr. Brown will continue to direct the Milwaukee meetings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. Treasurer Whitney will continue his office at Milwaukee. A Milwaukee office will be maintained at the office of Vice President G. A. West in the Railway Exchange building. The Wisconsin Archeological Society continues to ask the fullest support of its valuable and necessary work from its members and the public.

The Purchase of the Man Mound.

The transfer to the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society of the Man Mound property located in Greenfield Township, Sauk County, near the City of Baraboo, was completed by the Messrs. H. E. Cole and J. Van Orden, acting for both societies, on October 12, 1907. On December 16, a joint committee consisting of Mr. H. E. Cole, A. B. Stout, J. Van Orden, Miss Julia A. Lapham, Chas. E. Brown and Mrs. L. H. Palmer was appointed to assume charge, under the direction of the two organizations, of the care and improvement of the property. The latter work has been progressing under the direction of Mr. H. E. Cole. The Wisconsin Archeological Society has under consideration the printing of an illustrated pamphlet giving full information concerning the history of

the discovery of this celebrated Wisconsin earthwork, of the movement for its purchase and preservation, and a list of the names of the members of both societies and of the woman's clubs contributing toward its purchase.

Chairman Cole informs us that some additional contributions are required for the erection of a tablet or other appropriate monument on the site. We therefore request of those of our members, who have not already manifested their interest by contributing toward the acquirement of the property, to aid by sending to Curator Brown such subscriptions as they may be minded to make for this purpose. If the improvement of the property is completed in season, this years state assembly of the Society will be held at Baraboo.

Membership Dues.

Members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society who have not already done so, are requested to hand to Secretary Brown, or Treasurer Whitney, their dues for the ensuing year. The Society's funds are small and it cannot afford to continue on its rolls the names of those who are delinquent in the payment of the small annual fee. The sending of a number of notices to a member is a matter of expense to the Society which those who appreciate its work and efforts understand. All should respond promptly to these calls upon their interest. At the annual meeting of the Society in March, 1907, the annual dues were increased to $2.00 per annum, in order to permit the extension and broadening of the scope of its labors. A notice of this slight increase has already been given. Those who have received notices of the expiration of their memberships are responding most devotedly to this call for additional assistance. We trust that other members will respond as promptly when their notices are received. Nearly all of the present officers have taken sustaining memberships in order to help the work along. We wish all members to be proud of the continued progress of the Society's endeavors.

Other Items.

In the present issue of the bulletin there appears a likeness of Mr. Otto J. Habhegger of Milwaukee, a director and one of the organizers of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. His effective work in its behalf is well known. He is likewise a member of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Museum.

The new membership cards now being issued, are the gift to the Society of Director Jos. Ringeisen, Jr., one of its generous and devoted friends. He is the owner of one of the most valuable archaeological collections in the state.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held at Madison on November 7, 1907. Hon. W. W. Wight and Mr. P. V. Lawson, who are also members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, participated in the program.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society will be held in the lecture hall of the Library Museum building in Milwaukee,

on Monday evening, March 15. Officers for the ensuing year will then be chosen. A full attendance of members is desired.

The supply of the earlier publications of the Society is rapidly becoming exhausted and it is suggested that members secure copies of such of these as they desire, while there is yet the opportunity. Volume one can no longer be supplied.

Attention is directed to the advertisement appearing on the back cover page of this bulletin. Additional active members and patrons are desired by the Society in every part of the state. We ask our members to assist us in locating and interesting these. Every intelligent citizen should appreciate the need of preserving the state's antiquities, and the information concerning these.

The Society desires good photographs of interesting archaeological and ethnological materials, and of Indian mounds and other evidences in every part of the state, for purposes of illustration.

A few copies of "The Indian Authorship of Wisconsin Antiquities," the very valuable publication recently issued, remain on hand. Members can assist the Society by urging their friends to secure a copy.

Vol. 7 April to June, 1908 No. 2

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LAKE KOSHKONONG REGION

PUBLISHED BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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SESSIONS

These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July to October no meetings will be held.

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Life Members, $25.00. Sustaining Members, $5.00

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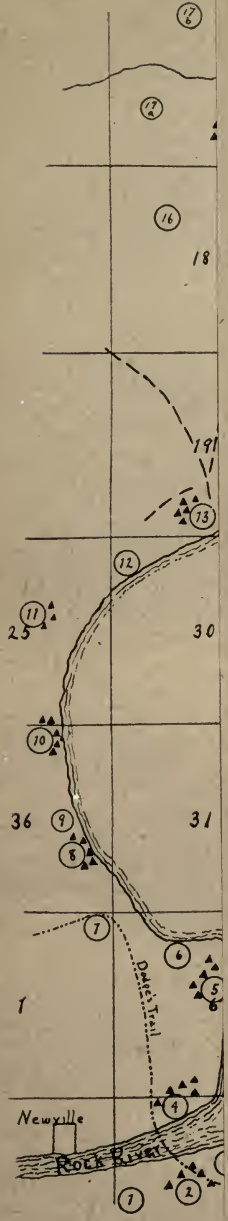
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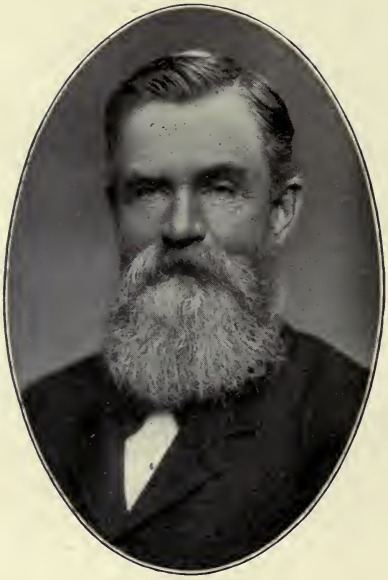

H. L. SKAVLEM,
Chairman, Research and Survey Committee.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 7. MILWAUKEE, WIS., APRIL TO JUNE, 1908. No. 2.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LAKE KOSHKONONG REGION.

A. B. Stout and H. L. Skavlem.

INTRODUCTION.

It is aimed in this bulletin to give the results of a complete surface survey of the mounds and village sites in the Lake Koshkonong region. Of the former fortunately not a single group of any size has suffered on account of cultivation. In fact but few mounds have been destroyed from any cause. This has made the task of conducting a careful survey simply a matter of taking time to do the necessary field work.

By the rather liberal use of figures and plates in this bulletin it is hoped to present for study and comparison the definite arrangement of mounds in the groups and the actual measurements and proportions of all the principal mounds and their association and relationship to the village sites. In the special summary there is presented a tentative classification and some comparisons of types.

It is hardly within the province of this, a treatment of a limited area, to discuss more or less theoretical problems that relate to the mounds of the entire state. Yet many of these questions will arise in the minds of those who read these pages.

It is now generally accepted that the effigy mounds of Wisconsin were erected as totemic emblems by the Siouan-Winnebago tribe inhabiting this region in the prehistoric era, with possibly some assistance from the Dakota of the same stock. The conical mounds were built for burial purposes, but a satisfactory ex-

planation as to the purpose of the linear mounds has not yet been presented. In a preceding bulletin of this Society the matter of the Indian origin of Wisconsin antiquities has been discussed. As the data regarding the distribution and relative numbers of the various mound types of the state are not yet as complete as is desired it is hoped that all who have the opportunity will assist in the conducting of systematic surveys.

While the surface survey for the region here treated is complete the authors recognize the need of careful work in the investigation of the village sites and the mounds especially in those instances where the latter appear to encroach upon earthworks of an earlier date.

The Survey Work.

The references given at the end of the various group descriptions show that Dr. I. A. Lapham and Rev. Stephen Peet each visited Lake Koshkonong and platted several of the groups and mounds located there. In the case of these groups it was found desirable to conduct re-surveys in order to secure plats on a scale that would show the mounds in larger proportions.

Systematic field work in the Lake Koshkonong area was not undertaken until in the summer of 1906, while the writer was a guest of Mr. H. L. Skavlem at the Carcajou Clubhouse.

Mr. Skavlem became greatly interested in the field work and it was planned to co-operate in the making of a serviceable record of the mounds and village sites about the lake. He assisted in all the work done by the writer and later in the autumn conducted surveys of several groups that it was not possible to plat earlier in the season. His sons, the Messrs. Louis and Henry Skavlem, rendered much valuable assistance. He also continued the task of assembling information concerning the caches, trails, and other features concerned with the Indian history of the region. This is given in his discussion of the village sites.

It will be noted from the text that the mound groups are rather intimately related to the village sites. The separate treatment of the two is simply to facilitate the writing of the bulletin.

Among others who contributed important data or assisted in actual field work, the Messrs. Willard North, Earl Draves,

Harry Son, Oscar Roe, George Goldthorpe, and John Robbins deserve special mention.

Explanation of the Map and Plates.

The map shows the area included in this report. Most of the lake lies in Jefferson County. A part of the extreme western edge lies in Dane County, while the southern extremity is in Rock County. The squares represent the sections as numbered.

The lake is an expansion of the Rock River with broad shallow bays which are bordered by considerable areas of swamp land. The surrounding higher lands consist of gently rolling but irregular moranic knolls which, in places, approach the lake shore without a bordering strip of marsh land. This is shown in the map of the area. At Taylor's Point and Carcajou Point are the only cliffs along the shore line.

The gradual raising of the Indian Ford dam, which is some four miles below the outlet of the lake, from its original charted height of 4 feet to its present height of 6 or 7 feet has radically changed the appearance of the lake from what it was in the days of Indian occupation. When Dr. Lapham visited the lake in 1850 he found:

"The water is from 4 to 12 feet deep. At the time of our visit, July, 1850, wild rice was growing abundantly over almost its whole surface giving it more the appearance of a meadow than a lake."—Wisconsin Antiquities, p. 35.

Today the wild rice is confined to the shallower parts of the bays.

The numbers in the circles indicate the location of some particular archæological feature and are used consistently throughout the bulletin. As a matter of convenience the numbering begins at the foot of the lake.

In the last four plates the mounds on the same plate are all drawn to the same scale and the measurements given. The number in the circle indicates the group number and the number just outside indicates the mound as numbered in the group plat.

The group plat shows the arrangement and relation of the mounds to one another and to the general topography. The individual mound plats give accurate details of their size and shape.

THE MOUNDS.

ROCK COUNTY, MILTON TOWNSHIP.

Ogden Group.

A. B. Stout.

3. On the south side of the Rock River at the foot of Lake Koshkonong, there is a conspicuous natural mound of glacial origin. On its crest are two conical mounds whose slopes blend with those of the knoll so completely as to give some reason for doubt as to their nature. The larger is 80 (diameter) x 5 feet (height). Into the center of this mound a pit was sunk to a depth of about 3½ feet, which showed that the mound is constructed of a rich black loam quite different from the surface structure of the adjacent moranic material. The dimensions of the other mound are 50 x 3 feet. This location is known locally as "The Mounds."

Some 300 feet to the west on a slight ridge quite close to the marsh, are traces of a conical mound from which several skeletons are reported to have been taken.

About 500 feet beyond are two small and nearly leveled mounds of the same class. About one-quarter of a mile to the southeast, near the buildings on the N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, there were 3 linear mounds. These have long since been leveled. Skeletons were found when the basements of the farm buildings were excavated.

Rock River Group.

4. In the extreme northwest corner of Section 7 and almost exactly across the river from the Ogden Group, are traces of eleven conical mounds. Six of these lie close to the river on the high land in the vicinity of the old Locke farmhouse. In grading down one of these a skeleton was disinterred. Traces of three conical mounds are to be seen west of the town line on the lower land and about 1,000 feet distant. A like distance to the east are traces of two other mounds of the same nature.

Several of these mounds were excavated in 1877 by Prof. W. C. Whitford and W. P. Clarke of Milton. In an article

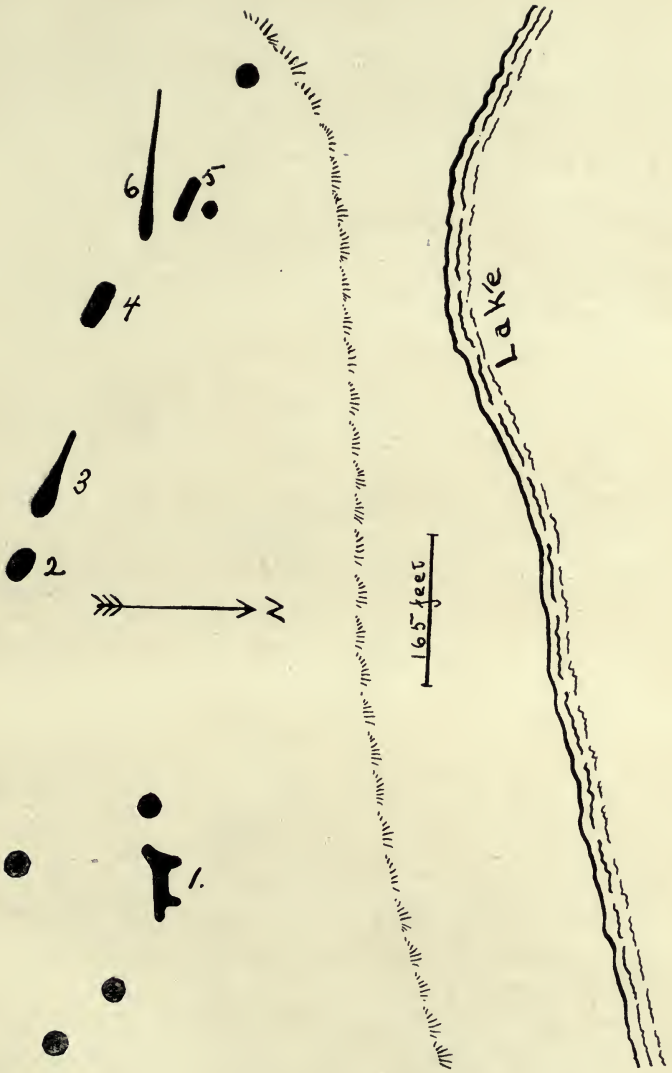

PLATE I.

Taylor House Group.

published in volume 6 of the American Antiquarian, Mr. Clarke describes the burials found. He also speaks of an effigy mound no trace of which is to be seen at the present time.

Reference: Prehistoric America, v. II, p. 226.

Tay-e-he-dah Group.

5. The fourteen mounds of this group are arranged as shown in Fig. 1. They are located near the center of Section 6. All the burial mounds have been partly destroyed by pit excava-

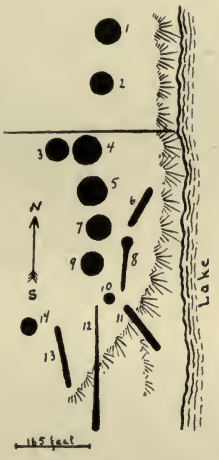

Fig. 1.
Tay-e-he-dah Group.

tions. Nos. 1 and 2 are in a cultivated field and are nearly leveled. All the others are in a wooded pasture. No. 4 is still 60 x 12; (see photo in Plate XV) No. 5 is 50 x 5; No. 6 is 81 feet long, 12 feet wide, and one foot high (81 x 12 x 1); No. 7 is 55 x 6; No. 8 is 129 feet long with a rounded head 21 x 2; No. 9 is 40 x 5½; No. 10 is 20 x 1; No. 11 is 105 x 12 x 1½; and lies on a gentle slope; No. 12 is 285 feet long with a rounded and slightly enlarged end at the foot of the slope; No. 13 is 120 x 15 x 2½; No. 14 is 35 x 4.

Taylor House Group.

6. Twelve mounds are situated on the gentle slope that stretches toward the lake to the northwest of the former summer resort known as the Taylor House.

As shown in Plate I six are conical mounds. These are now about 2 feet high with diameters ranging from 15 to 30 feet. No. 1 is the only effigy in group. It is 72 feet long and 1½ feet in height. Its outlines are poor. No. 2 is an oval mound 1 foot high with diameters of 14 and 27 feet. No. 3 is 114 feet long, 1½ feet high and club shaped in outline. No. 4 is a linear mound 39 x 14 x 1½; No. 5 is 57 x 14 x 1½; No. 6 is 195 feet long, 1½ feet high and tapers from the east end which is 14 feet wide.

All the mounds of this group lie in a wooded pasture. All are low and inconspicuous, in marked contrast to the large mounds of the nearby groups.

FULTON TOWNSHIP.

Fulton Group.

7. Three low conical mounds lie on the upland in the N. E. ¼ of Section 1. They are arranged in a row extending northwest by southeast. The heights range from 1 to 1½ feet, the diameters from 15 to 20 feet.

DANE COUNTY, ALBION TOWNSHIP.

Koshkonong Group.

8. (S. E. ¼ Sec. 36.) This group consists of 78 mounds arranged as shown in Plate II. Slight traces of mounds not included in this enumeration are to be found, as indicated, in the adjoining plowed field. The mounds lie chiefly on the crest of a ridge which runs parallel with the lake shore about 1,000 feet distant.

PLATE II.
Koshkonong Group.

Bordering the lake there is a belt of marsh about 350 feet wide. From this marsh a terrace slopes gently upward to the foot of the ridge the face of which is abrupt. The highest part of the ridge is occupied by mound No. 6.

This is the only mound of its type to be found about Lake Koshkonong. The head is 10 feet high. From it to the hind quarters there is a decided slope. Plate XIV shows both profile and outline of this interesting mound, a photo of which is shown in Plate XV.

No. 1 of this group is the largest and finest effigy of its kind to be found in the area. It is figured in Plate XIII. The head and body are 3½ feet high with distinct outlines. The tail stretches to the west down a gentle slope. This earthwork is well preserved.

No. 4 has a conical head 40 x 6 with a tapering appendage 57 feet long. There are no traces of limbs.

No. 10 is figured in Plate XIII. The head is 5 feet in height.

No. 11 (See Plate XI) has a conical head five feet high.

No. 2 is 2½ feet high and 25 feet wide at the east end from which it tapers gradually to a point 270 feet distant. Two mounds of this type are found at the south end of the group. They measure 105 and 120 feet in length.

Five linear mounds occur here. The extremities of two of these have been destroyed by cultivation. There is one curved linear (See Plate XI), No. 12, and near No. 10 there is an oval mound 4 feet high, 22 feet wide and 45 feet long.

Of the 63 conical mounds a few deserve special mention. No. 5 is 45 x 6; No. 7 is 35 x 5; No. 8 is 35 x 5; No. 9 is 60 x 3½. The others range from 1 to 4½ feet in height and from 15 to 35 feet in diameter. Many of the conical mounds have been somewhat mutilated by pit excavations.

Reference: Prehistoric America, v. II, p. 243, fig. 157.

John Son Group.

9. The four mounds of this group lie due east of the center of Section 36 and about ¼ of a mile north of the group just described. The line fence between the John Son farm and the Weisendonk farm crosses the group. See Fig. 2.

No. 1 is 67 x 10 x 1½. No. 2 is 165 feet long, 2 feet high and 14 feet wide at the south end but tapering to a point at the north end.

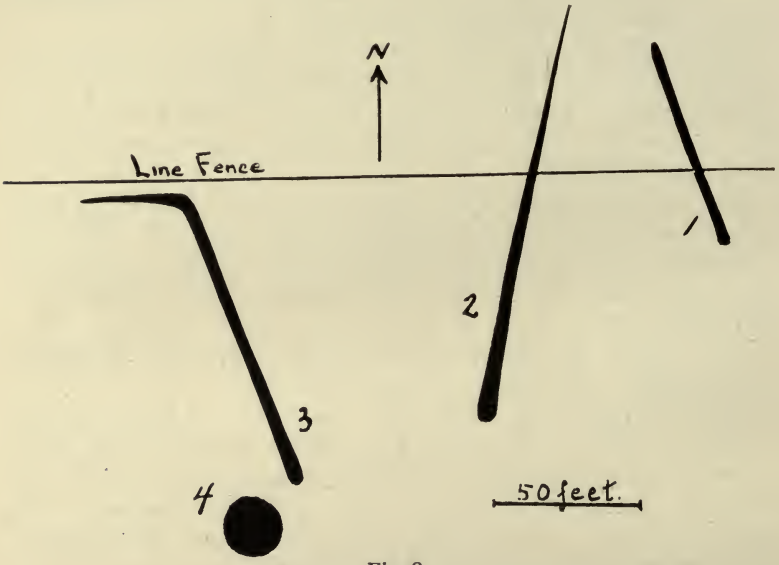

Fig. 2.
John Son Group.

No. 3 is 155 feet in length and 2½ feet high (See Plate VIII).

No. 4 is 25 x 3.

All of these mounds are in a good state of preservation.

Noe Springs Group.

10. (N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 36.) The well known Noe Springs are located at the upland edge of a marshy strip bordering the lake. From the springs the upland gradually rises to a crest of glacial deposit rather irregular in outline with abrupt descent to the west. This ridge becomes higher to the south where it is suddenly interrupted by a valley. The mounds (See Plate III) are nearly all located close to the western edge. It may be noted that the position of the face of the ridge is the

PLATE III.
Noe Springs Group.

opposite of that of the ridge upon which the Koshkonong group is constructed.

There are but 4 effigies in the group. No. 1, shown in Plate XIII, has the head and body 3 feet high.

No. 2 resembles No. 1 but is somewhat flattened (See Plate XIII.)

No. 3, which resembles the former, is a rather crudely constructed effigy. Its entire length is 135 feet.

No. 4, shown in Plate XIII, is well preserved. Its body is nearly 5 feet high and its outlines unusually well defined.

No. 5, of the familiar chain mound type consists of 5 conical mounds from 2 to 3 feet high with linear connections. It is shown in Plate XI.

No. 6 is evidently a linear mound with three conical mounds built upon it. The central mound is 4 feet high. The others are each 2½ feet high.

No. 7 is 120 feet long and 12 feet wide with a conical head 20 feet in diameter.

No. 8 is similar to No. 7 but 148 feet long.

No. 9 consists of a conical mound 50 x 3½ with a low pointed linear projection 63 feet long (See Plate XI).

The 3 linear mounds at the south end of the group are low and much flattened with indistinct outlines.

There are 53 conical mounds (some are slightly oblong) in the group. They range in height from 1½ to 4 feet and in diameter from 15 to 60 feet. Three of these are built with their edges over-lapping as seen in Plate XI.

This is a well known group of mounds and for many years it has suffered at the hands of relic hunters who have opened nearly all the conical mounds and many of the effigies, with evidently very little return for their pains.

North Group.

11. About 500 feet southeast of the center of Section 25, on the farm of Mr. August Rucks, there is an oval mound 30 feet in length and one foot in height. Nearer the center of the section the public road has destroyed an effigy of uncertain form. Further to the north and not far from the farmhouse

belonging to Mr. Willard North are two low conical mounds. Just over the line fence on what is known as the Saunders' farm is a well preserved linear mound measuring 207 x 14 x 2¼ feet. About 1000 feet further north is as conical mound measuring 40 x 1½ feet and to the east there is the extremity of a linear mound which projects into a pasture from an adjoining plowed field.

These seven mounds are so scattered that they can hardly be considered as a group. They form an irregular line extending along the upland with the Willard North farmhouse near the center.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SUMNER TOWNSHIP.

Rufus Bingham Group.

12. The mounds of this group and of the one next described are nearly all situated on the farm owned for many years by the late Rufus Bingham. Plate IV shows the relative positions of the mounds of both groups, the cornfields, the Le Sellier cabin site, and the trails leading thereto.

Two of the conical mounds are nearly destroyed by the public road which here follows the line between Dane and Jefferson counties. All the mounds to the east of these have been plowed over for many years yet many are still 5 feet in height and from 60 to 75 feet in diameter. The two lying west of the road in Albion Township are much flattened and rather indistinct in outline. One appears to have been some sort of an effigy.

A few rods east of the farm house, are traces of a mound, evidently an effigy, but its exact form can no longer be determined. About 300 feet northeast of the barn, there is a low linear mound measuring 100 feet in length. Clustered about its north end are nearly 20 shallow pits—probably places where wild rice was threshed by treading, by the Indians.

Le Sellier Group.

13. All of the land south of the fence (indicated in Plate IV, is still undisturbed by the plow yet the mounds are rather

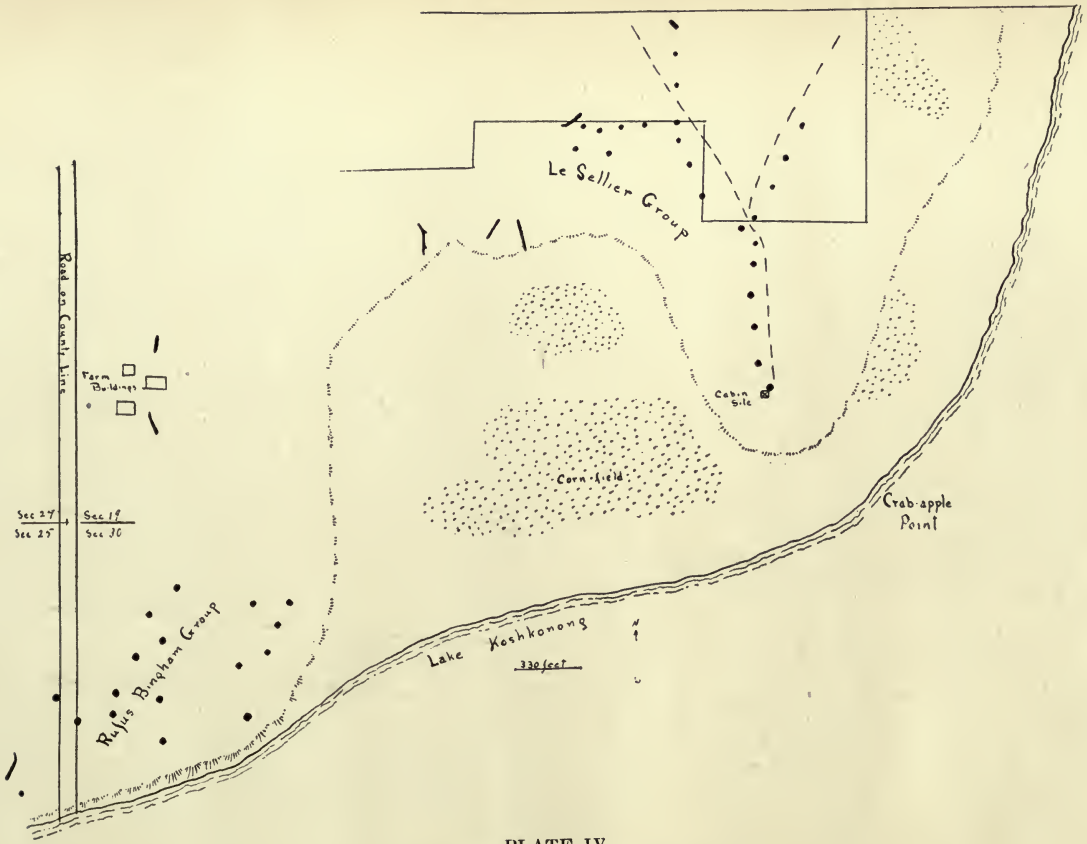

PLATE IV.

Le Sellier and Rufus Bingham Groups.

low and insignificant when compared with those of the Rufus Bingham Group.

Beginning at the site of the Le Sellier cabin described in the treatment of the village sites, a row of conical mounds follows up the crest of the ridge where it branches. None of the mounds are more than 4 feet high, and 40 feet in diameter. Those in the plowed field are nearly leveled.

The two linear mounds at the western edge of the group are well preserved and 20 to 24 feet in width. One (See Plate XI) is 220 feet long. The other is 180 feet long. The northern extremities lie at the top of a gently sloping knoll.

The only effigy of the group lies to the west of these two linear mounds. It (See Plate XIII) is of the "mink" type and is the only one of this class to be found still preserved in the area treated in this bulletin.

Rev. Stephen D. Peet locates here "a large group of effigy mounds which extends along the highlands partly surrounding the cornfield. An old trail passes through the group." (Preh. Am. v. 2, p. 268.) The mention of effigy mounds is certainly an error.

References: Prehistoric America, v. II, p. 242 and p. 268.

Kumlien Group.

16. (E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 18.) This group is situated on the farm where was the home of one of Wisconsin's most noted pioneer naturalists, Thure Kumlien. The group (See Plate V) forms an almost unbroken line along the crest of a rather prominent ridge. To the west there is a rolling upland. To the east gentle slopes lead down to lower levels of the creek bottom.

Beginning at the southern end are two low conical mounds followed by four oval mounds the largest of which (No. 1) is 3 feet high with diameters of 36 and 45 feet.

No. 5 is a linear mound measuring 54 x 21 x 3 feet.

No. 6 is the only effigy of the group. It is shown in Plate XIII. Its head is cut by an old road. The body is 2 feet high.

No. 7 measures 81 x 27 x 3 feet.

No. 8, 66 x 30 x 3½ feet.

The seventeen conical mounds which extend to the north vary in height from 1¼ to 3 feet and in diameter from 18 to 30 feet. Six of these were examined by sinking a pit into them to a depth of 1½ feet. All were built of reddish clay with which more or less gravel was intermingled.

A few rods to the east of the farm house is the end of a linear mound.

It appears that several mounds belonging to this group once extended along the ridge to the north of the public road, but continued cultivation has effaced nearly all traces of them.

Koshkonong Creek Mounds.

17. The mounds considered under this head are too widely scattered to be considered as a single group.

No. 17 A. On the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 7 there is a solitary linear mound measuring 84 x 15 x 3 feet. It lies on a wooded slope not far from the creek. It is well preserved.

No. 17 B. Near the center of the N. ½ of Section 7 there were three linear mounds. One, now almost leveled by cultivation, appears to have been about 65 feet long. Another mound has been cut in two by the public road at a point a short distance south of the A. A. Johnson farmhouse. It is said that a skeleton was found in this mound when the road was cut through. The remnants show that it was about 90 feet long and that it was constructed of clay loam. About 170 feet to the east is a well preserved linear mound measuring 69 x 18 x 2¼ feet. These three linear mounds lie close to the edge of the highland bordering the creek flood plain.

17 C. Close to the village site on the W. D. Hemphill farm (E. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 7) were two conical mounds. These are now nearly leveled. In one Mr. Hemphill found the skeletons of two children. To the east on the adjoining farm was once a conical mound and about a quarter of a mile further to the east are traces of another.

Draves Group.

19. (S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 16.) As shown in Fig. 3 this group lies on the sides and crest of a knoll-like ele-

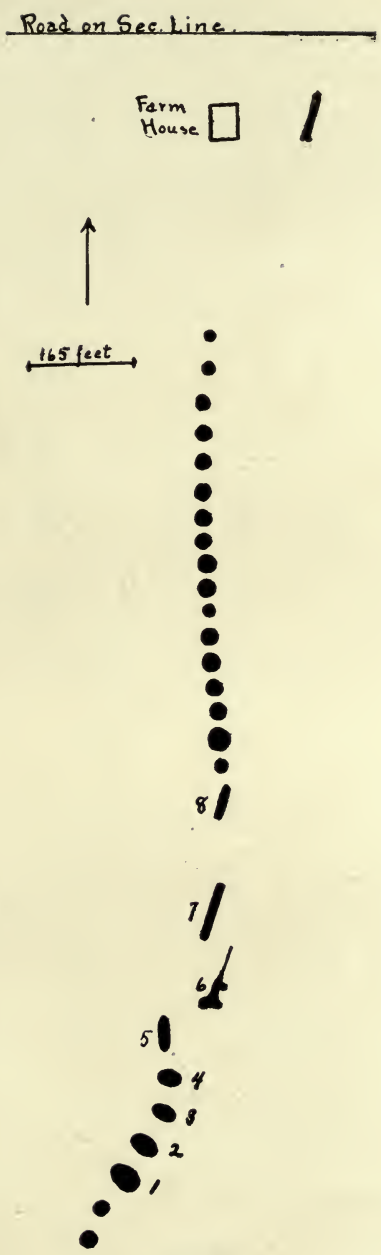

PLATE V.
Kumlien Group.

vation some 40 feet above the marsh which stretches from its base to the shore of the lake.

No. 1 shown in Plate XIII, is 1½ feet high.

No. 2 is 3 feet high with diameters of 30 and 42 feet.

No. 3 is a remarkable mound the exact form and measure-

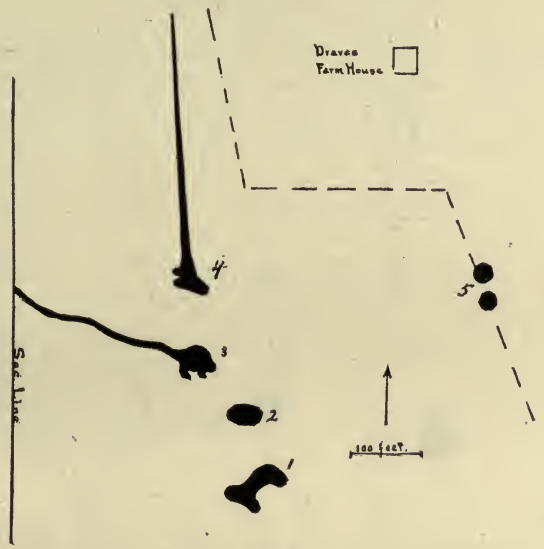

Fig. 3.
Draves Group.

ments of which are given in Plate VI. The body is 4 feet high at the central point. Its outlines are well defined. Several loads of dirt were removed from the back of the effigy just previous to its survey. This cut shows that the mound is composed of a dark surface loam. The tail extends down the slope at the foot of which it is crossed by a line fence beyond which it is obliterated.

No. 4 is a "panther" mound 258 feet in length. The outlines are somewhat indistinct and the termination of the tail uncertain.

Traces of two conical mounds exist on the edge of a plowed field to the east.

Skavlem Group.

20. Five low flattened conical mounds are situated on low land at the edge of the marshland as indicated on the map of the area.

Carcajou Mounds.

21. Remnants of two conical mounds can still be seen in the plowed fields at a point not far from the cottages on the Carcajou Club grounds. One of these was opened many years ago by J. C. Lee, who states that a skeleton was found.

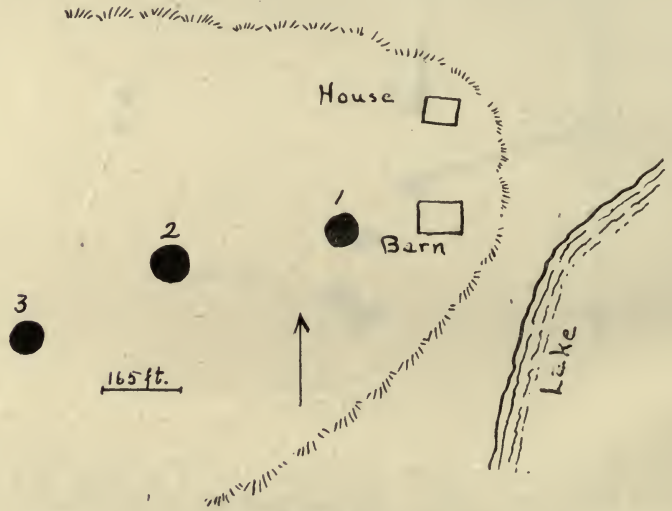

Fig. 4.
Loge Bay Group.

Loge Bay Mounds.

22. (N. E. ¼ Sec. 16.) These three conical mounds (See Fig. 4) were on the crest of a knoll that has yielded many stone axes, arrows, chips and potsherds. About a quarter of a mile to the northwest is a small area of cornhills and garden beds.

No. 1 was leveled in 1893 by Mr. Frank Lee, who then owned the farm. A skeleton was found accompanying which were

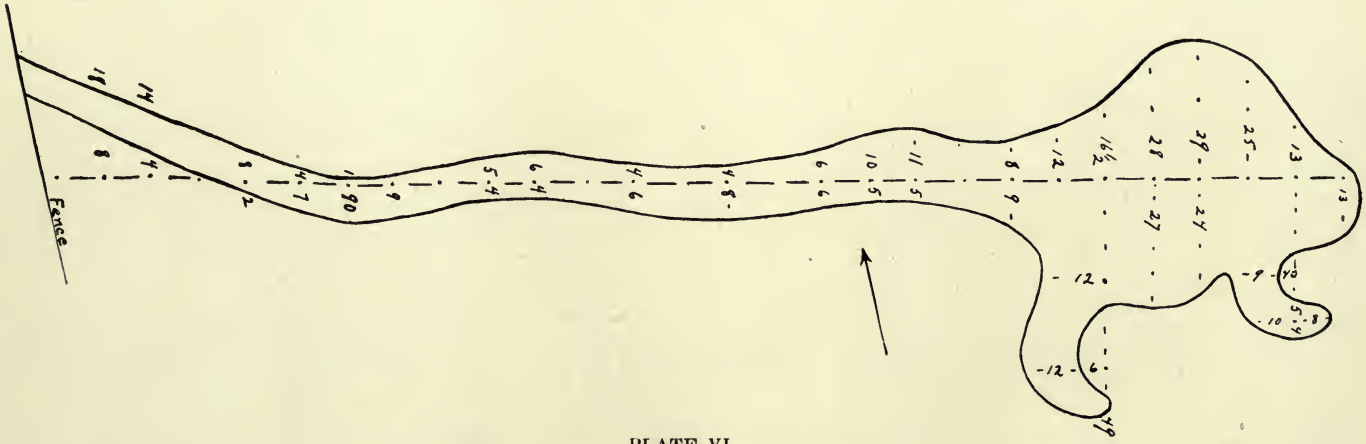

PLATE VI.

Mound No. 3, Draves Group.

two stone axes, one copper finger ring and about 100 arrow points, all of which are in the possession of Mr. Lee at the present time.

Altpeter Group.

23. (Secs. 2 and 11.- The mounds of this group (See Plate V) are located on a rolling upland.

In this group are the only "turtle" effigies on the west side of the Lake. The two found here are shown in Plate XIV, Nos. 9 and 10.

The mounds numbered 4 and 5 are dumb-bell shaped. The longer one is 75 feet in length. The conical ends measure 23 x 3½ feet. The linear connection is 17 feet wide and 2 feet high (see Plate XI). No. 5 is similar but shorter and wider.

The five conical mounds in the group range from 25 to 40 feet in diameter and from 1 to 4 feet in height.

There are three tapering linear mounds:

No. 6 measures 225 x 14 x 1½ feet.

No. 7 measures 405 x 12 x 1½ feet (See Plate XI).

No. 8 measures 330 x 15 x 1½ feet.

The thirteen linear mounds, of uniform width, vary in length from 30 to 114 feet, in width from 14 to 18 feet, and in height from 1¼ to 2½ feet.

No. 1 (See Plate XI) has the head and body 2 feet high. A flattened, irregular heap of dirt 1½ feet high is attached as shown by a narrow low neck. The tail stretches down a slope and tapers to an indistinct termination.

No. 2 (See Plate XI) has a rounded head 3 feet high from which it tapers away in height and width.

No. 3 (See Plate XI) has a height of 3 feet at the head.

All of the mounds of this group, with the exception of the smaller conical mound south of No. 4, lie in a wooded pasture and are well preserved.

KOSHKONONG TOWNSHIP.

General Atkinson Group.

24. Reference to the map of the Kohskonong region will show that there is considerable swamp land about the head of the lake. Following the Indian trail from the so-called Black Hawk Island across the river one soon arrives at a stretch of rolling upland that meets the lake with an almost precipitous face. On this highland overlooking the lake is a series of mounds the grouping of which is shown in the various plates herewith.

At the north end are the mounds shown in Plate VIII. The mounds in Plate IX are a continuation and must be considered as a portion of the same group. With the exception of one or two mounds all lie in a sparsely wooded pasture free from underbrush. Most of these mounds are well preserved.

The measurements of these mounds are here given.

The conical mounds: No. 1, 45 x 2; No. 2, 36 x 2; No. 3, 45 x 4; No. 4, 45 x 4; No. 5, 54 x 7; No. 6, 75 x 10; No. 7, 27 x 2; No. 8, 40 x 2; No. 9, 30 x 1; No. 10, 30 x 1; No. 11, 42 x 4; No. 13, 33 x 4. The ten tumuli numbered 16 range from 10 to 48 feet in diameter and from 1 to 4½ feet in height. No. 19, 45x5; No. 20, 30x2½; No. 28, 63x6; (This is the "Altar Mound" of Peet, page 322, Preh. Am., v. 2); No. 29 measures 20x3½ feet; No. 30 is nearly leveled. The other tumuli, 10 in number, are from 10 to 40 feet wide and from 1 to 5 feet high.

Nos. 31 to 43 inclusive are linear mounds. In length these range from 30 to 87 feet; in width from 15 to 36 feet and in height from 2 to 3½ feet. Nos. 38 and 40 are shown in Plate XI.

There are 3 tapering linear mounds. No. 44 is 135x15x2; No. 45, is 210x10x2 and No. 46 is 200x16x1¼ feet.

Nos. 47 and 48 are linear mounds with the greatest width some distance from one end giving a club shaped outline. No. 47 is 138 feet long with an extreme width of 21 feet (see Plate XI-. No. 48 is somewhat smaller.

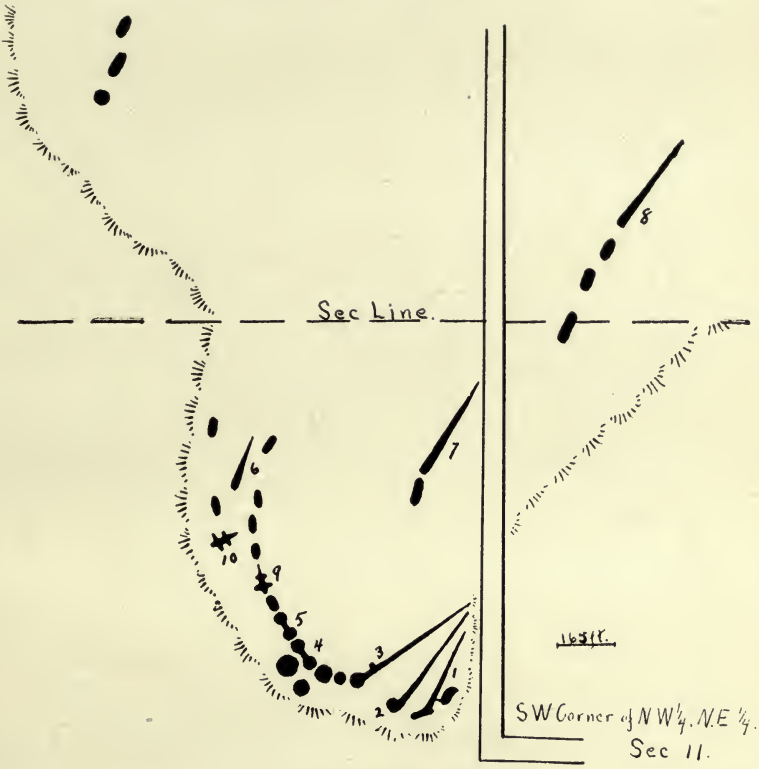

PLATE VII.

Altpeter Group.

BIRD EFFIGIES.

There are eight bird effigies in this group differing in altitude. Some have the wings outstretched at right angles and others drooping.

No. 49 is shown in Plate XII. The body is only 2 feet high and the whole effigy is low and poorly outlined.

No. 50 is even more poorly defined. It has a wing spread of 175 feet and a body width of 40 feet.

The dimensions of No. 51 are shown in Plate XII. The body is 6 feet high, but wings are lower and very much out of proportion. A conical mound 4 feet high appears to have been built upon the larger wing as indicated.

No. 52 has drooping wings each 75 feet in length. The body is 54 feet long, 21 feet wide and 3½ feet high.

No. 53 is poor representation of a bird. (See Plate XII.) This is the mound that Dr. Peet designates as a representation of a "wood cock." (See Pre. Am., v. 2, p. 33.) There is a ten foot interval between the head of this mound and the extremity of the lineal mound to the south.

No. 54 is shown in Plate XII. Its body is 4½ feet high.

Two effigies with drooping wings complete the birds of the group. (See Plate XII.)

TURTLE EFFIGIES.

No. 57 is a splendid specimen of the turtle effigy. (See Plate XIV.) It is 3½ feet high at the center of the body.

No. 58 is much larger with a longer appendage. (See Plate XIV.)

No. 59 is slightly smaller than 58. Its tail extends into a plowed field.

No. 60 (See Plate XIV) is very interesting mound differing somewhat from the strict "turtle" type. Its body is 6 feet high.

No. 61 is shown in Plate XIV. It has a height of 5 feet at the center of the body.

IRREGULAR FORMS.

No. 62 is a poorly constructed mound. It suggests a bird effigy with the head and one wing lacking.

No. 63 is a pear-shaped mound. It is nearly 5 feet high. (See Plate XI.-

There are a total of 72 mounds in this group.

References:

Prehistoric America, v. I, p. 71, Fig. 8; v. II, pp. 32 and 33; pp. 41 and 42.

Hoard Group.

26. The mounds at the north end of this group are scattered about among the hotel buildings and barns of the Lake View summer resort. The mounds lie on the summits of the irregular moranic bluffs which here rise more than 100 feet above the level of the lake.

The conical mounds numbered from 1 to 8 inclusive are from 22 to 30 feet in diameter and from 1½ to 5 feet in height. No. 9 is much larger than the rest, measuring 45x8 feet.

No. 10 is an oval mound 1½ ft. high with diameter of 20 and 35 feet.

No. 11 is a pear-shaped mound like No. 63 of the previous group. Its entire length is 75 feet, large end being 4 feet high and 36 feet wide.

Nos. 12 to 22 inclusive are linear mounds ranging in length from 48 to 138 feet, in width from 12 to 24 feet and in height from 1½ to 3 feet.

Nos. 23 and 24 are tapering mounds. Both are 120 feet long and 15 feet wide at the head.

No. 25 has a circular head measuring 20x4 feet. It tapers for a distance of 96 feet and terminates with a sharp angular turn.

There are four bird effigies in this group. Two lie close to the north corner of the hotel buildings. The larger is shown in Plate XII. It is noticeable that in these mounds the center of the breast is highest, in fact is decidedly conical.

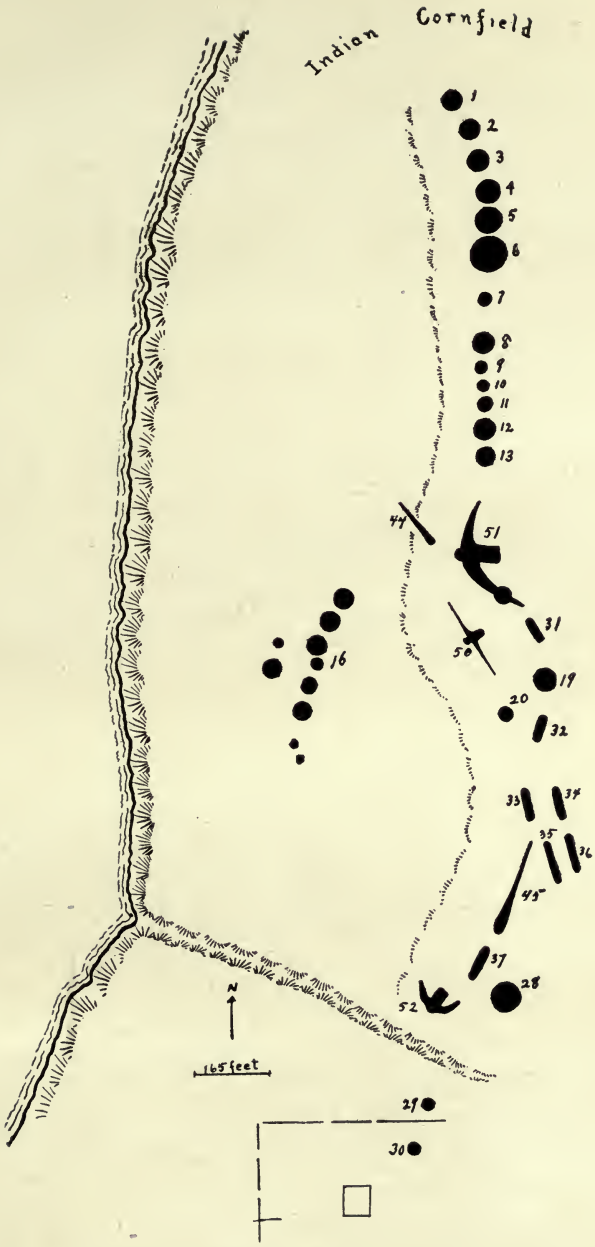

PLATE VIII.
Gen. Atkinson Group.

No. 28 is shown in Plate XII. The breast or center of the back, consists of a conical mound 5 feet high.

No. 29 is similar but with a higher breast and lower and less prominent wings.

A "panther" effigy shown in Plate XIII was partly destroyed by the building of a cottage. No. 31, also shown in Plate XIII, is well preserved. Its head is 5 feet high.

Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, are "turtle" effigies. No. 33 is shown in Plate XIV. The other three are somewhat flattened and their outlines are more or less indistinct. No. 32, the largest, is 110 feet long.

No. 36, shown in plate XIV, is a well preserved mound.

There are a total of 36 mounds in this group of which 9 are conical mounds, one an oval and 11 are effigies. The largest and best preserved mounds lie near the center of the group. None have been disturbed by cultivation.

References:
Wisconsin Antiquities, p. 35, pl. XXVII.
Prehistoric America, v. II, p. 51, fig. 48; p. 11, fig. 10; p. 108.

Fun Hunter's Point Mound and Cornfield.

27. These are located about 300 feet east of the S. W. corner of the N. W. ¼ of Section 25. There is here a well preserved conical mound measuring 40x3 feet. About it is an Indian cornfield several acres in area. Some of the cornhills encroach upon the sides of the mound. The cornfield extends to within 100 feet of the farmhouse on the Hoard farm.

Lookout Group.

28. This group (See Fig. 5) is in the N. E. corner of Section 35, on the crest of a ridge some 1,250 feet east of the shore of Lake Koshkonong. Nine of the mounds are tumuli measuring from 15 to 45 feet in diameter and from 1 to 5 feet in height. Two of these overlap. A linear mound measures 40x25x1½ feet. All of these mounds have been opened by pit excavations, otherwise they are all well preserved.

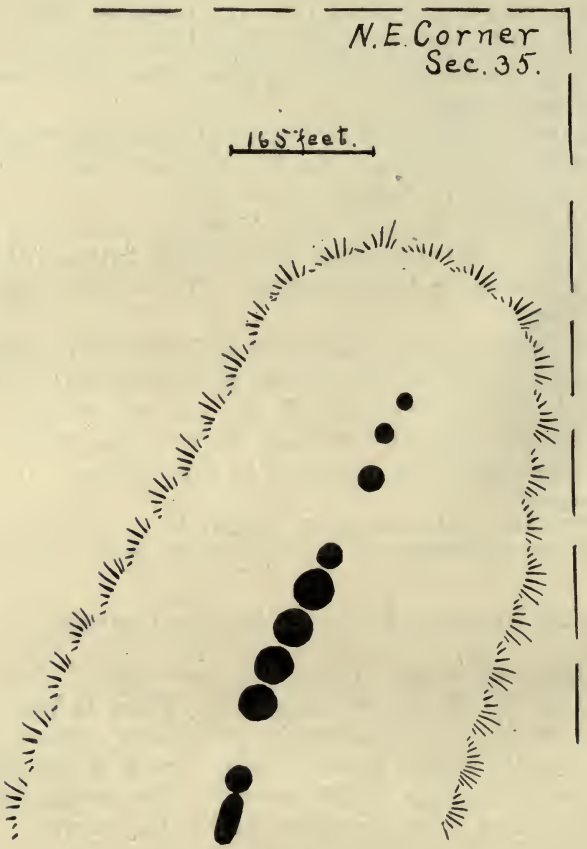

Fig. 5.
Lookout Group.

Haight's Creek Group.

29. Ten tumuli constitute this group (See Fig. 6) which is on the highland overlooking Bingham's Bay. The mounds are from 12 to 30 feet in diameter and from 1 to 2½ feet in height. Several are so constructed as to overlap one another as shown in the plate of the group and in Plate XI.

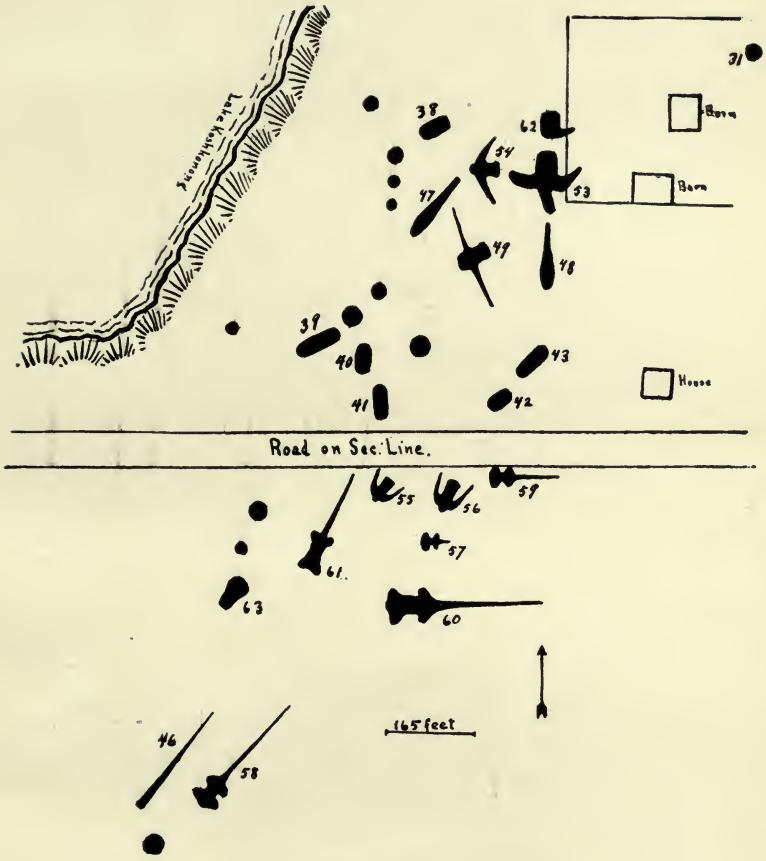

PLATE IX.

Gen. Atkinson Group.

Fig. 6.
Haight's Creek Group.

Ira Bingham Group.

32. (N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 34). See Fig. 7 for the arrangement of this group. The tumuli are from 15 to 20 feet in diameter and from 1 to 3 feet high. The kidney-shaped mound measures 53x30x5 feet. The pear-shaped mound is 40 feet long and 25 feet wide at its widest part.

The five linear mounds range in length from 40 to 120 feet, all are 15 feet wide and about 1½ feet in height. All the tumuli have been excavated by collectors, who exposed skeletons and obtained various implements.

An Indian trail passes through the group and leads along the ridge to the village site nearer the lake.

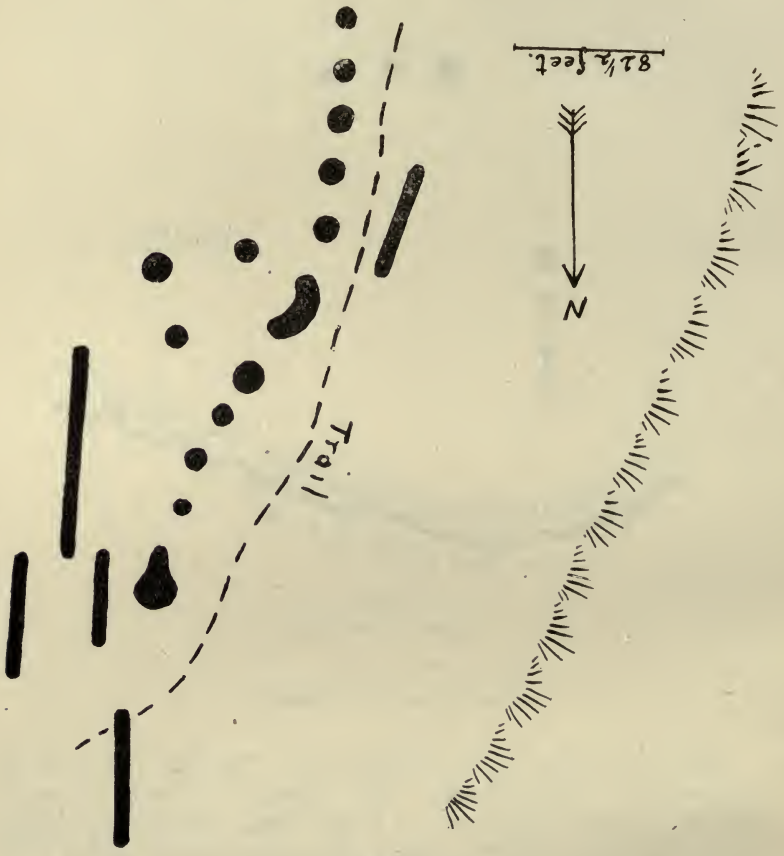

Fig. 7.
Ira Bingham Group.

PLATE X.
Hoard Group.

SUMMARY OF THE MOUNDS.

A total of 481 mounds are here noted. This does not include the mounds entirely destroyed at Thiebeau Point, the Koshkonong Groups and the Kumlien Group. There are 157 mounds on the east side and 324 on the west side of the lake. There are still well preserved 394 mounds. There is a total of 309 conical mounds of which 233 are on the west side, but of the 42 effigies 24 are on the east side of the lake.

In most cases the grouping as given is in no wise arbitrary. All the large and important groups are composed of mounds rather compactly arranged. Groups 3, 4, 6, 11 and 17 are more or less scattered and are considered as groups chiefly for convenience in description.

The largest group is the Koshkonong Group of 78 mounds. Next in rank are the Gen. Atkinson Group of 73, the Noe Springs Group of 64, the Hoard Group of 36, the Le Sellier Group of 29, the Kumlien Group of 28, the Altpeter Group of 28, and the Rufus Bingham Group of 21. In these 8 well defined groups are found 357 of the total of 481 mounds.

All of these mounds are found in an area of 42 square miles of which 13 are covered with water and at least 5 more occupied by swamp and marsh lands.

The Conical Mounds.

As previously stated this type is the most abundant. Most are low, many are no more than two feet in height. In fact there are but 23 that are 4 or more feet in height. The largest of the conical mounds are as follows: No. 4 in Fig. 1, 60x12; feet in diameter; No. 6 in Plate VIII, 75 x 10; No. 9 in Plate X, 45 x 8; No. 5 in Plate VIII, 54 x 7; No. 28 in Plate VIII, 63 x 6.

As shown in Plate XI and elsewhere described, some conical mounds are built with edges overlapping forming a sort of chain of mounds. There is some evidence of superimposed mounds. The mound situated on the wing of No. 51, Plate VIII is an instance of this nature.

Nearly all the conical mounds have been opened in a more or less desultory manner. The few clues at hand as to the results of such digging confirm the opinion that this type of mound was built for burial purposes.

It will be noted from the descriptions that several mounds are oval in outline. Two others are pear-shaped (See Plate XI and Groups 25 and 26) with the larger end built considerably higher. The oval type appears to grade into the short linear. This may be noted in the Gen. Atkinson and Altpeter groups.

Combinations of Conical and Linear Forms.

The dumb-bell form.—Two mounds of the Altpeter Group are of this form. (See also Plate XI.) In these the ends are decidedly conical and may possibly be superimposed upon the ends of short linear mounds.

The tad-pole type.—This type of mound consits of a more or less pronounced conical mound from which extends a straight pointed linear portion that varies in length. (See Plate XI.) In No. 4 of the Koshkonong Group the conical part is 40x6 with the linear part comparatively low and short. In other cases (Noe Springs Group No. 9, and in Plate XI) the conical part is wide and flattened. In still other cases the linear part is quite long.

No. 25 of the Hoard Group shows a variation from this type in the turn of the tail end.

Irregular forms.—Nos. 5 and 6 of the Noe Springs Group are unusual combinations of conical and linear mounds. The conical mounds are in some cases several feet higher than the adjoining linear part. The surface examination made at the time of this survey gave the opinion that the conical mounds had been built upon the linear parts possibly at a later period.

Linear Mounds.

The pure linear type.—This type is shown in Plate XI, No. 13. The mounds thus classed are straight and uniform in height and width. Some are so short as to almost approach the oval form.

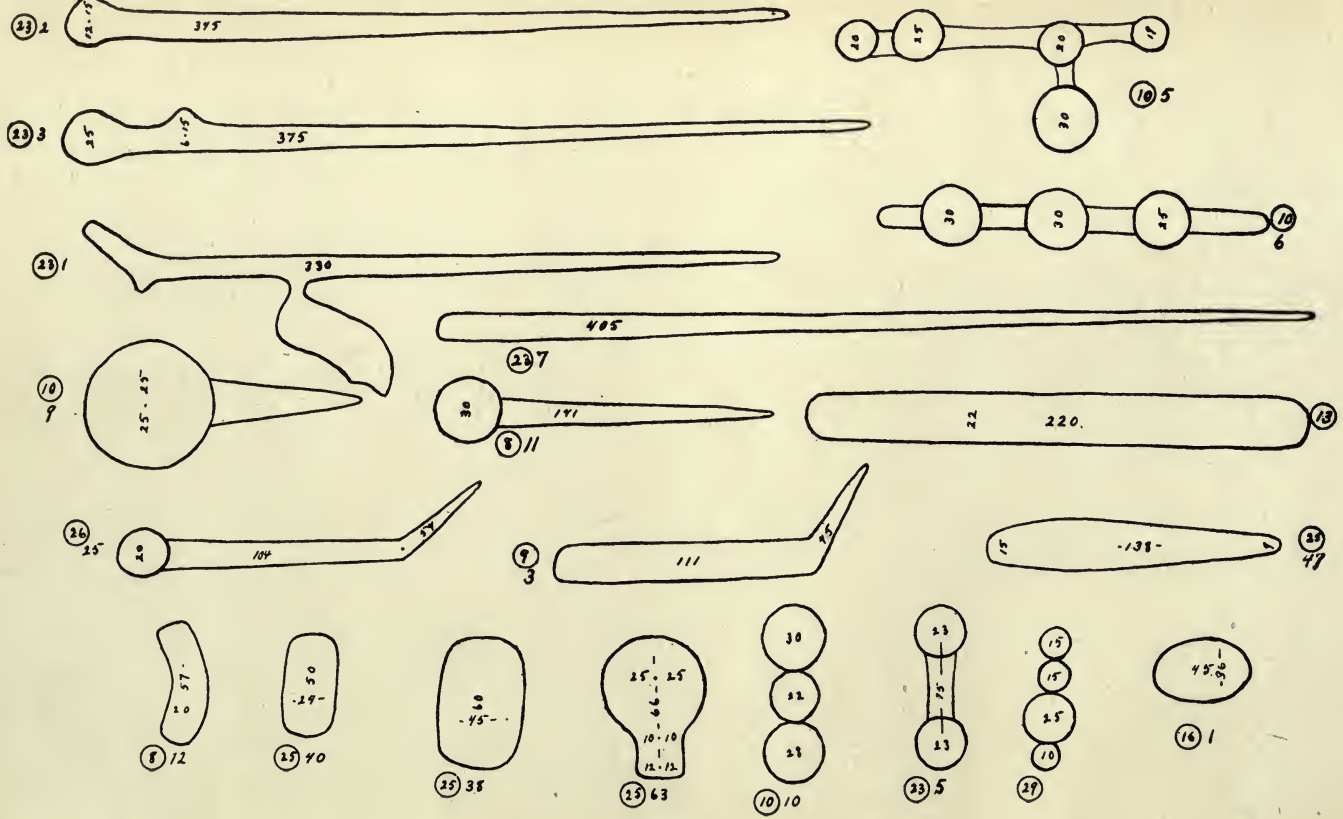

PLATE XI.

Types of Linear and Conical Mounds.

The straight pointed linear type.—This form is shown in Plate XI and is usually of great length, widest at one end and tapering to a point at the other. Twelve of this type are found. The longest measures 675 and the shortest 120 feet.

The angular linear type.—In Group 9, No. 3 (See also Plate XI) there is this peculiar type which is so abundant along the Wisconsin River in Sauk county.

The club-shaped linear type.—This form is shown in Plate XI and is a slight variation of the pure linear type. There are three of this class.

The curved linear type.—(See No. 12, Plate XI.) This is a linear form having a slight kidney or crescent shape. There are but two mounds of this type at Lake Koshkonong.

In the Altpeter group are three linear-like mounds that might be classed as effigies. No. 1 (See Plate XI) is much like the "mink" type. No. 3 bears some resemblance to the same type, and No. 2 to the "tad-pole" type. In the latter, however, the head end is but little higher than the adjoining linear part and bulges slightly more on one side.

Effigies.

The forms and sizes of the various effigies can be best understood by a study of the several plates. Plates XII, XIII and XIV are all drawn to the same scale, hence the sizes are all proportional. The number in the circle is the group number and the number just outside is the number of the mound in the group plat. Not including the three mounds just mentioned or any of the "tad-pole" type, there are 42 mounds that are mainly effigies. Three of these are nearly destroyed, the others are well preserved.

Bird Effigies.

(See Plate XII.) All of these lie on the east side of the lake in two closely associated groups. There are 6 such effigies in the Gen. Atkinson Group and 4 in the Hoard Group.

But two have the wings at right angles to the body and both of these are low and flattened with heavy broad bodies in marked contrast to splendid mounds of this class in other parts of the state.

Of the class having the wings extremely drooped, as shown best in No. 28, there are five. Nos. 28 and 29 in the Hoard Group have a conical-like breast, while those of the Gen. Atkinson Group have the surface of the body nearly level. The two small bird effigies close to the Lake View Hotel (See No. 27) have a conical breast and wings half drooping. The irregular shapes of the other bird effigies are shown in the plate.

Mammal Effigies.

All of the mounds shown in Plate XIII represent the animal as lying on one side with the fore limbs and the hind limbs united. It will be seen that there are several splendid examples of the "panther" type.

Nos. 4 and 31 are of similar form but represent the animal with the tail raised. These two are on opposite sides of the lake and are the only effigies of this precise character.

Of the "mink" type there is an example in the Le Sellier Group.

Mound No. 1 of the Draves Group and the effigy in the Taylor House Group are the only ones of their class existing at the lake.

Of all the forms and types to be found in this region the mound shown in Plate VI is perhaps the most unusual and remarkable. The outlines are quite complicated and it will be interesting to learn if there exists elsewhere in the state a mound of similar form.

Turtle and Allied Forms.

There are 7 short (4 are shown in Plate XIV) and 2 (See Atkinson Group Nos. 58 and 59) long tailed "turtle" effigies in this region.

Mound No. 60 of the Atkinson Group differs from the "turtle" effigy in profile as well as in outline. The head is considerably higher than the part midway between the hind limbs. No. 36 of the Hoard Group is similar but has a truncated tail. Mound No. 61 shows still another departure in outline. The "frog" effigy in the Koshkonong Group has been discussed in the group description. The four mounds just mentioned have

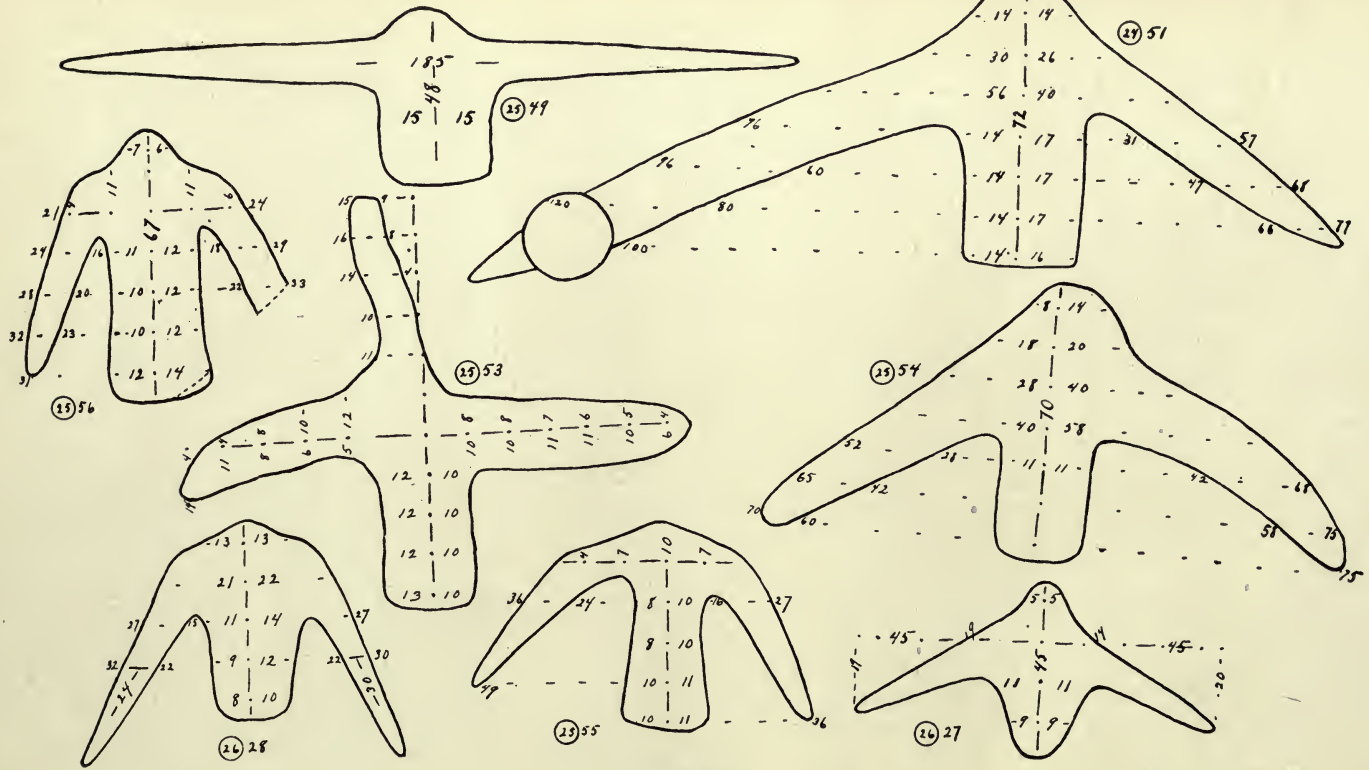

PLATE XII.
Types of Bird Effigies.

no duplicates in the area. All the mounds shown in Plate XIV are similar in that the animal is represented from a dorsal view with all four limbs spread out.

The Grouping.

A study of the various groups shows that there was no uniform plan in their construction. In general they occupy prominent elevations near the lake. There is a rather promiscuous mingling of types and arrangement of mounds which suggests that a group is the result of several or many years of continuous building during which mounds were added as desired and simply grouped to suit the immediate topography.

Some Comparisons.

There are some marked differences between the mounds of the Koshkonong region, those of the Madison Lakes region, and those of eastern Sauk County, the three areas in which the writer has conducted surveys.

These areas are in a line with about 25 miles intervening. Some of the following facts are to be noted. In the Sauk County area there are 47 effigies of the "bear," a few are found at the Madison Lakes, but none at Koshkonong. Twelve "mink"effigies are found in Sauk County and but one at Koshkonong. The 43 birds in Sauk County are of the type with the wings at or nearly at right angles with the body. There is not in Sauk County a single bird with decidedly drooping wings, nor is there a single "turtle" effigy. In Sauk County nearly 25 per cent of all of the mounds are effigies. In the Koshkonong region they form less than 9 per cent.

The survey of the Madison Lakes region has not yet been completed but the work done shows several forms not found either in Sauk County or at Lake Koshkonong. At Koshkonong are found some types not occurring in Sauk County. The reverse of this is also true.

Further surveys in various parts of the state will show more definitely the actual distribution of the various effigy types.

THE VILLAGE SITES.

H. L. Skavlem.

Black Hawk's Camp, 1832.

2. At the south end of Lake Koshkonong the river is again confined within its ordinary channel. Near the center of Section 7, Town of Milton, the shore on the south side is low and marshy for some distance back from the river.

It gradually rises to a dry and sandy plane. Back of this to the south and east are moranic gravel ridges rising from 40 to 70 feet above and enclosing this almost level plateau, forming a beautiful amphitheatre of several hundred acres. Here is where the pioneers locate Black Hawk's camp in 1832 Vestiges of the shell heaps mentioned by Mr. Ogden are still discernible in the plowed fields and the mounds described as being leveled by his plow can still be located. In a narrative written by Geo. W. Ogden for, and published in, the History of Rock County, 1856, he says:

"We left Milwaukee in the month of September 1836 with an ox team wending our way westward for the Rock River Valley. We reached Rock River at the foot of Lake Koshkonong. Here we concluded to stop and commence our future home. My claim included the camp ground of Black Hawk and from indications the Indians must have remained several weeks living on clams, fish, wild rice and game. We found heaps of clam shells, three or four feet across and a foot deep. And even at the present day (1856), I frequently run my plow through these heaps of shells. This old camp ground covered nearly two acres. The tent poles were then standing together with his flag pole painted in a fantastic manner. These poles remained standing several years. Here were several recent graves, also one skeleton placed in a wood trough with another turned over it, inside of a small pen laid up of small poles all on the surface of the ground. I have plowed out at various times large shells at least a foot and a half in length, shaped like the periwinkle (undoubtedly sea-shells) but how they came there is the question.

A large number of ancient mounds are here. I have, however, leveled several of them with my plow and turned out various relics, such as human bones, beads, pieces of wampum, stone battle axes, etc.

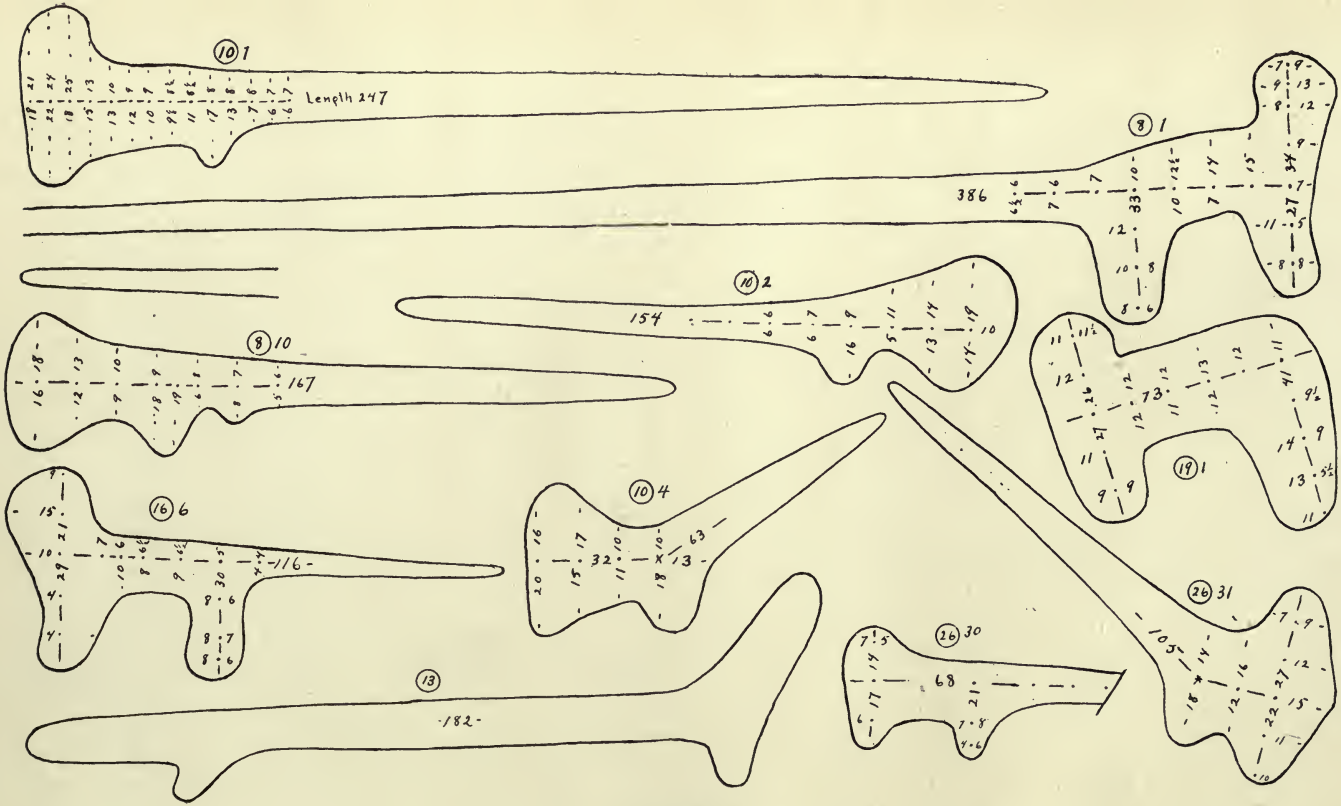

PLATE XIII.
Types of Mammal Effigies.

The Indians in considerable number remained around in this vicinity for several years (after 1836) and even until very recently they have made annual visits to fish and gather rice." *History of Rock County*, 1856, p. 41.

Rock River Village Site.

4. About one-half mile to the north and directly across the river from the site of Black Hawk's camp, on the S. W of Section 6 and N. W. quarter of Section 7, Township of Milton, are abundant indications of an extensive aboriginal village site and long continued occupation.

On the extreme edge of the steep river bank, which here rises from ten to twenty feet abruptly above the water, are extensive shell and refuse heaps several feet in depth and extending along the edge of the river bank for several hundred feet. Lake erosion of the river bank shows this "kjokkenmodding" in some places to be over 3 feet in depth and extending back and some distance up and along the sides of the larger tumuli. Remains of shell heaps and the burned stones of fire places are scattered over an area of at least a hundred acres. Broken pottery, large quantities of flint arrow and spear points, spalls and chips, hammerstones, stone axes, mauls, celts and gouges and numerous copper spears, axes and knives, have been collected on these grounds. Iron, brass and copper materials of trade origin, appear to be of rare occurrence.

Tay-e-he-dah Village Site.

5. Passing into the lake from the river at the Rock River village site and following the west shoreline for about a half a mile to the north, the high and undulating bluffs approach the water's edge. Its steep and rocky sides form the bold and picturesque promontory now known as Taylor's Point. The first mention of this point was by the government surveyor, in 1834. The following account occurs in the Rock County History:

"Two of their villages were very favorably situated . . . The first mentioned was located on the north-west fractional quarter of Section 6, in Township 4, north of Range 13 East, within the limits of the present town of Milton, on the west side of Lake Koshkonong and upon its immediate bank, about three-fourths of a mile north of the point where Rock River leaves the lake. The Indian name of the vil-

lage was Taye-he-dah. When in 1834 the government surveyors were there, they described it as the "ruins of an old Indian village." At the beginning of the Black Hawk war it was deserted, but how long previous to that date it had remained so is not known. Tradition represents it to have once been populous."—West. Hist. Co. *Hist. Rock Co.*, 1879, p. 324.

In January, 1778, Charles Gautier de Verville made a journey from La Baye (Green Bay) to the River la Roche (Rock River) and finding no Indians at home he was forced to seek them at Prairie du Chien. We quote the following from Gautier's journal. (Wis. Hist. Colls., v. 11, p. 102.)

"The 3rd of January, 1778, I continued my journey to the river la Roche carrying out my orders on the way up to the 14th of January and I fell upon a lake near two villages whose inhabitants one to the number of 100 puants (Winnebagoes) and the other 200 Sakis (Sacs) had left for winter quarters. And the 15th I arrived at the river la Roche where there was no one. I was compelled to seek them taking the road as well as I could to Prairie-du-Chien."

The canoe route of Indian and French traders from La Baye to the River la Roche was up the Fox to the Wisconsin portage, then down the Wisconsin "and a short portage by way of Pheasant Creek or Branch to the Wisconsin river. (From Fourth Lake.) Canoes often needed no portage between those waters as Gov. Dodge was informed" (Wis. Hist. Colls., v. 10, p. 72). Then down the four lakes and the Yahara to the River la Roche. The River la Roche of the French traders was then that part of the present Rock River from the mouth of the Catfish to the Mississippi and with this explanation in mind Gautier's lake can be none other than Koshkonong.

P. V. Lawson unhesitatingly pronounces it Koshkonong (See Bravest of the Brave, p. 219), and if our reading of Gautier's narrative be correct, then Tay-e-he-dah must be the last village visited, Jan. 14, 1778, as the other two large and well defined village sites farther up the lake, at Rufus Bingham's and at Carcajou Point, were unquestionably Winnebago villages. These two localities have both yielded much material such as would accumulate through long continued contact and trade with the whites, showing continuous occupancy for a long time and up to and after the advent of the pioneer white settlers.

Tay-e-he-dah has also furnished a considerable quantity of trade materials. Iron axes and mattocks, strips and pieces of

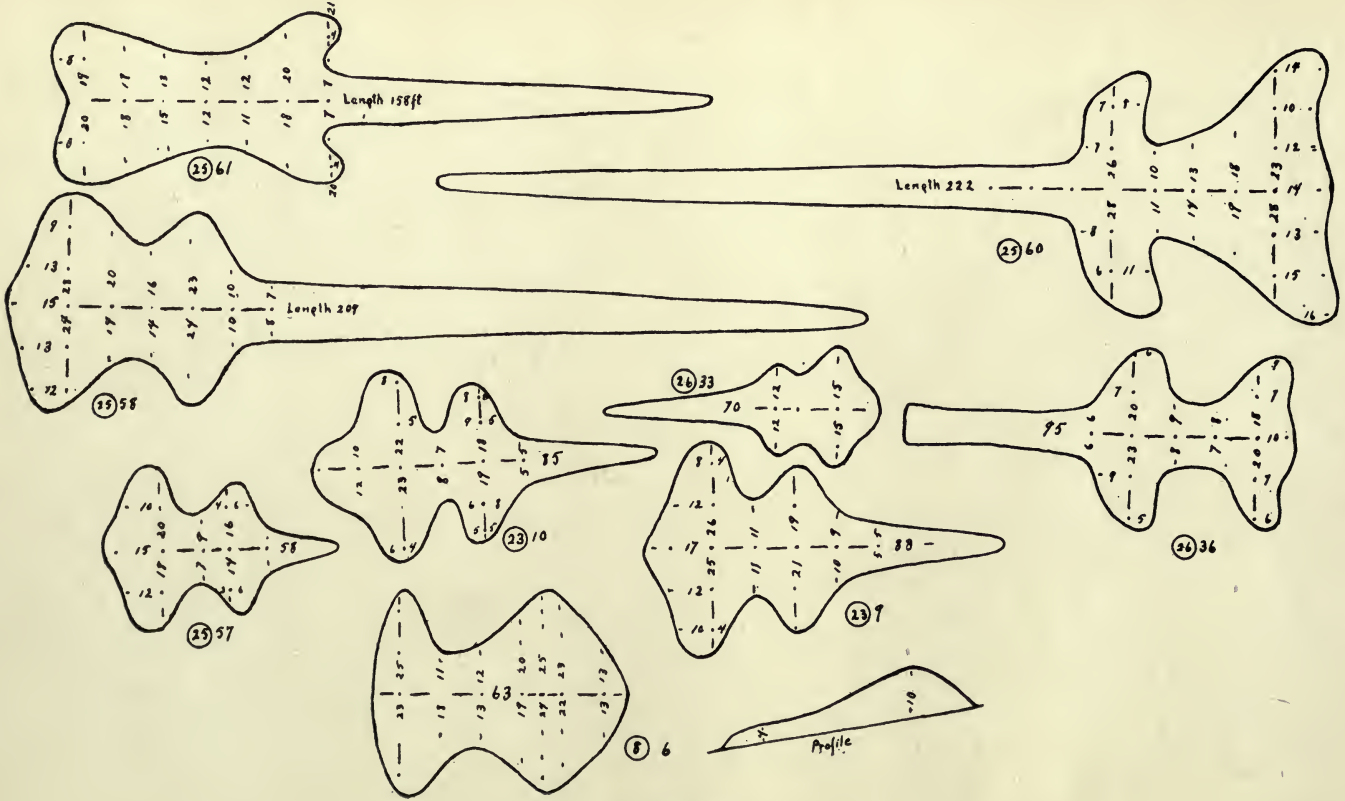

PLATE XIV.
Types of Turtle Effigies.

broken brass and copper kettles, the ordinary trade glass beads, etc., but in 1834 it was the ruins of an old Indian village. How long it had remained so is not known. The other villages continued to receive the annual visits of their former tenants for many years after the settlement of the country by the whites. This was deserted and in ruins and vague tradition only hinted at its former importance. Archæological evidence verifies tradition. It was once a populous village and in all probability abandoned when the last of the Sacs left to join their brethren at Rock Island, Tay-e-he-dah is flanked by two mound groups described in this bulletin as the "Tay-e-he-dah Group" and the "Taylor House Group."

The old Taylor House, for many years a famous summer resort but now passed into private ownership, stands about midway between the two mound groups and in about the center of the old village site.

Koshkonong Village Site.

8: Following the shore line in a northwesterly direction from the last named group for about three-quarters of a mile, we find a low marshy shore extending back from the lake at some places perhaps a quarter of a mile where it abruptly terminates at the foot of high uneven moranic ridges pitted by typical potholes.

At the upper end of the stretch the high ridge advances and again nears the lake shore. Here on the highest point we find the Koshkonong Group, the largest and one of the finest groups of mounds about the lake.

While but little attention has been devoted to the study of this locality, unmistakable indications of the former location of an Indian village is here at hand. A small tract of land recently cleared at the northwestern end of this group was examined by the writer in the fall of 1907. The ground was then covered with a rank growth of potato vines but in a short time considerable broken pottery, several fine arrow points and a hammer stone were found. In several places flint chippings and the unmistakable burned stone of the fire places occurred. Three fine flint blanks of the usual leaf-shaped form were found. A fine copper spear point was obtained by another person at this place. By the encroachment of the lake on the

marshy shore line, which is constantly being washed away, many stone and a number of copper implements have been exposed. This locality is a favorite hunting ground of local relic hunters.

Noe Springs Village Sites.

10. Another half mile up the shore in the same northwesterly direction, is located a mound group in some respects almost a duplicate of the last. It is similarly located on the crest of one of the highest ridges overlooking the lake to the east and north, and also commands a view of the rolling table lands to the west. When the scattered trees that still remain on the hill shed their foliage these mounds are distinctly outlined against the eastern sky and form an interesting picture (viewed from the highway nearly a mile to the westward. The slope towards the lake is not as abrupt as that at the last group but the land is liberally strewn with "hard-heads". The entire slope is wooded. Several summer cottages are located near a fine spring at the foot of the hillside. No land has as yet been disturbed by the plow on the lake side of this ridge yet broken pottery, flint and other stone, and a number of fine copper implements have been found along the shore and upon these grounds. There is no doubt but that at some time Indian tepees were clustered around Noe's Springs. Tradition is silent as to when and by whom they were occupied.

Le Sellier Village Site.

13. From Noe's Springs the shore line continues almost due north for half a mile, then it curves to the northeast for about a mile where it strikes Crab-apple Point, a favorite camping and picnic point of the present day. At this point and extending over the farms of Rufus Bingham, Roy Saunders and to the north on Wm. Goldthorp's a greater variety of Indian records are in evidence than at any other point on the lake. Crab-apple Point is a spur of the higher land to the north which gradually slopes down as it approaches the shore line, where it does not exceed twenty feet in height. The terminal face of the point is "walled" with large boulders making this a conspicuous land mark when viewed from the lake. The ground gradually rises

to the north for nearly half a mile where the high land curves around to the west, then southwest until it again terminates as a low ridge on the lake shore some three-quarters of a mile to the southwest of the point. To the northeast of Crab-apple Point the high land terminates in an abrupt limesone cliff overlooking a marshy shore and Goldthorp's Bay.

Enclosed by this half circle of high land is a lower rich and comparatively level land, this is still untouched by the plow and mostly covered with timber, being utilized as a pasture, it has suffered but little change since the advent of the white men. Many interesting evidences of Indian occupancy are here preserved. Starting from the Point and following the ridge to the north for about 650 feet one comes to the first of a series of mounds. The first mound has an excavation about eighteen by twenty feet and two to three feet deep in its southwest side. This is the location of the old "Trader's Cabin." A heap of stone at the southwest corner marks the site of the chimney. In an interview with Mr. Rufus Bingham in 1906, he being then ninety-three years of age, he described this cabin as in ruins when he first saw it in 1839:

"Part of what had been the door was lying near by. This was made of hewn slabs very thick, nearly 3 inches, some of the posts were rotted off, the stubs still standing in the ground."

It had not been in use for many years. He did not remember how he got the information, but it was always referred to as the "old Trader's Cabin." He thought that some of the old Indians who came annually for a number of years to fish and gather wild rice spoke of the site as a place of "heap trade" and "white man." In a footnote, in his Prehistoric America, Dr. Peet says: "This cabin was probably occupied by Le Sellier." (v. 2, p. 269.)

Down on the lower land, some 300 feet to the west is an open space, like a clearing in the woods. Here are indications of what was probably the last cultivated Indian cornfield. (See Plate VII.) The hills are still very distinct.

To the north and west of this cornfield and in the heavy timber cornhills are in evidence covering an area of at least fifteen acres. On the east side of the ridge from the cabin site and perhaps fifteen rods northeast of the Point is a small, well defined

cornfield. Again on the high land extending northeasterly from where the ridge reaches the crest of highland there are several acres of pronounced cornhills which formerly probably extended back into a now cultivated field to the west. In this field and on the adjoining cultivated land the usual indications of an aboriginal village site are found. Potsherds and burned camp-fire stones are common. To the north of this site, in Wm. Goldthorp's field, fragments of broken pottery occur in quantity. While excavating for a barn a quarter of a mile north of this place Mr. Goldthorp uncovered seven skeletons all being interred very near the surface of the ground. From the cabin site the old Indian trail may still be followed along the row of mounds to the crest of the hill. In some places it is still a foot in depth. In the summer of 1906, Mr. Bngham led the writer over the trail from the cabin site to the top of the hill pointing out the places where it was yet plainly marked.

At the top of the hill, Mr. Bingham, pointing to the northwest said: "Nearly seventy years ago I took the trail here and followed it to the Madison lakes. They were just starting a town there then." Another trail came here from the north then followed along the high ridge to the foot of the lake where there was a ford at Lock's Point.

At the edge of the low land north of the large cornfield in the woods, are two almost parallel long linear mounds. These extend down to the shallow pond-like depression. At the upper or north end of these mounds is a cluster of about forty excavations two to four feet in diameter and one to two feet deep. These are termed caches by Dr. Peet (Prehistoric America, v. 2, p. 242.)

After a careful examination of several, Chas. E. Brown, A. B. Stout and the writer came to the conclusion that they exactly answered to the description of the Indian rice threshing pits described by A. E. Jenks (19 B. E., pt. 2, p. 1067). Paul Green of Milton states that when he was a small boy he saw the Indians threshing their wild rice in similar pits at Charley Bluff, on the east side of the lake.

Near a long mound to the north of Mr. Bingham's barn is a small cluster of threshing pits. The western curve of the half circle of high land surrounding Mr. Bingham's pasture lot ex-

tends southerly in a broad flat gentle slope to the lake. This land has been under cultivation for many years. Scattered over it are about twenty conical mounds all much leveled by cultivation. Some are yet five feet high with a diameter of seventy feet. On this field and across the road to the west on Mr. Saunder's field, also farther to the west on Willard North's place, are many scattered indications of village and camp sites, On Mr. Saunders' land near the lake shore a piece of unbroken land shows a small cluster of corn hills. Undoubtedly much of the Saunders and North farms have been cultivated by the Indians. Broken pottery and burned stones can be found almost anywhere. Several hammer stones were picked up in going across the field this year (1907) and a fine copper spear was found there this fall. This has been a rich field for local collectors for the past half century. Aboriginal implements and ornaments in stone, bone, clay, iron, copper, shell, and glass have been found almost everywhere in this neighborhood where the ground has been cultivated. In breaking up a piece of ground in April, 1889, near the north line of the Bingham farm, a large copper kettle was found by A. A. Bingham It is now in the Museum of the State Historical Society, at Madison and is figured in its Bulletin of Information No. 43.

When Mr. Bingham's pasture is placed under cultivation interesting discoveries will very probably be made as it is undoubtedly the center of a large and long occupied village site and was during the latter part of the Indian occupancy of this region, the home of one of the Winnebago clans. On a map appearing in his Prehisoric America (v. 2, opp. p. 240) Peet locates a "Fox Village" on the west half of the land herein described as the Rufus Bingham village site. In a letter to Chas. E. Brown, dated Nov. 12, 1907, Dr. Peet says:

"The locating of the Fox Village at the south-west of Lake Koshkonong was due to the account of the captive Hall girls who were taken to Lake Koshkonong and to the village there during the Black Hawk war. The tradition that it was located there came to me from the Walkers of Milton, and from other sources."

Now all historical accounts of the Fox Indians agree that at the time of the Black Hawk war there were no Fox villages in what is now Wisconsin, nor had there been for many years prior to that time. Black Hawk found it necessary to have

guides to conduct his people to Tychoperah, or the "Four Lakes."

"On his arrival at the head of Kish-wa-cohee he was met by a party of Winnebagoes who seemed to rejoice at his success. They told him they had come to offer their services and were anxious to join him. He inquired for a safe place for his woman and children and was promised two old men as guides. He then sent out war parties in different directions, the Winnebagoes went alone and he himself commenced moving to the Four Lakes."—Documentary Hist. Wis., v. 3, p. 146.

White Crow's Village.

21. From Crab-apple Point a low marshy shoreline extends to the east and northeast for a little more than two miles. Three-quarters of a mile due east of Crab-apple Point is located a low wooded spit of land where Koshkonong Creek empties into the lake. From the creek point the low willow-lined shore extends for a little over a mile to the northeast to Carcajou Place, formerly known as Lees Point.

This is one of the beauty spots on the shores of Lake Koshkonong and historical as well as archæological evidence proves this to have been a favorite home of the aborigines.

This point jutting out into the lake from the northwest terminates in a limestone cliff about 30 feet high overhanging the rocky shore below. It is fringed with trees and shrubs and overgrown with creeping vines, ferns and moss.

KAU-RAY-KAW-SAW-KAW, THE WHITE CROW.

Back of this point was a magnificent wooded park and when first seen by the pioneer white men the stately oak, spreading elm and linden shaded and sheltered the tepees of the village of White Crow, or Kau-ray-kaw-aw-kaw's populous village. Here Satterlee Clark, then a mere boy, in company with Major Forsythe and Capt. Kinzie landed in 1828. As there has been considerable doubt as to the location of White Crow's village due to conflicting statements in the Wisconsin Historical Collections the writer made a careful study of all the available data bearing on the subject, and believes it of sufficient historical importance to herein embody the results of his investigations.

The First Mention of White Crow's Village, 1828.

In a conversation with Edwin D. Coe, of Milwaukee (U. S. Pension Agent) regarding the early history of the Koshkonong region, he spoke of Mr. Clark's accounts of his visit to Lake Koshkonong in 1828. At the writer's request he sent the following statement:

Milwaukee, Wis., January 23rd, 1907.

Dear Mr. Skavlem:—

At your request I give you herewith the substance of what the late Senator Sat. Clark told me one day, nearly twenty years ago on the train going to Madison, respecting his first visit to Lake Koshkonong. He was a young boy of about fourteen or fifteen, as I recall it, and was accompanying an uncle, an army officer, who had been deputized at Washington to visit the Winnebago chief "Oxbow" on official business. As I remember it this was about the year 1828, and the business pertained to the Winnebago trouble growing out of the Redbird affair. Clark and his uncle was brought to Green Bay by steamboat and thence they made their way by skiff up the Fox to Lake Winnebago, across to Fond du Lac, overland to the Rock at Waupun and down the river by boat to Lake Koshkonong. He said that on leaving the mouth of the river they bore away to the right about two or three miles across the lake, and found Chief Oxbow's village on high level ground which, from his description, I felt sure was "Lee's Point." They were cordially received and entertained and after a few days set out for Washington, accompanied by a party of Indians with Chief Oxbow at the head. The Chief's eighteen year old daughter was of the number and Senator Clark said she was the most beautiful Indian woman that he ever saw, and created a decided social sensation at the capitol.

Very sincerely,

Edwin D. Coe.

Upon receiving the above letter, the name of Chief "Oxbow" being new to Winnebago history, the writer made further inquiry of which the following letters are explanatory:

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Madison.

January 30, 1907.

H. L. Skavlem, Esq.
Janesville, Wisconsin.

My Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 28th. Satterlee Clark was born in 1816, so that in 1828 he could only have been twelve years of age. In vol. 8 of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* Mr. Clark has an article entitled "Early Times at Fort Winnebago" and Black Hawk War Reminiscences." In this account, page 313, Mr. Clark mentions the village of White Crow on Lake Koshkonong. He says distinctly that White Crow's village was on Lake Koshkonong and contained a population of about twelve hundred souls, living in lodges

covered with white cedar bark—not wigwams, but huts. This village Clark was quite near to in 1832, while engaged in carrying a message from Fort Winnebago to General Atkinson. Mr. Coe's reminiscences of what Clark told him are undoubtedly correct, except that for the word Oxbow, I would substitute White Crow. I cannot find any reference in any of our historical publications to Oxbow. Hoping that this may be of some assistance to you and recommending you to read Mr. Clark's article in the Wisconsin Historical Collections.

Yours very truly,

R. G. Thwaites,
Secretary and Superintendent.

Department of the Interior.
United States Pension Agency.
Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6, 1907.

My Dear Skavlem:

I have never heard or read of "old chief Oxbow" as I remember except as related in my story of Senator Clark's story. Possibly Rufus Bingham might remember some of the traditions about him. Possibly the name was a local colloquialism such as were quite common in those days and not the name by which "Oxbow" would be known in the books. But I have a very distinct recollection of the things that Clark told me. I was much interested then in Lake Koshkonong and knew that he knew what he was talking about. I did not tell you in my letter what he said about seeing a Sac and Fox Village at that time on one of the points opposite Oxbow's camp. He enlarged a good deal on the sensation which the daughter created at Washington and said among other things that the papers spoke of her as an Indian "princess." He said she was not only very comely but cleanly in person and free from the rank odor and need of soap that squaws of his acquaintance were usually chargeable with. Very likely there are records of this visit that Clark tells of at Washington and inquiry by letter of the Smithsonian Institute would bring you information as to whether the press files or other records there show it. If you know anything further I would be glad to be told of it.

Yours as ever,

E. D. Coe.

In order to verify, if possible, Satterlee Clark's narrative to Mr. Coe of White Crow and his daughter's visit to Washington in 1828, the services of Henry F. Carpenter of Janesville were secured. Being at Washington during the winter of 1907 he was enabled to conduct some researches in the Congressional Library, with the following result:

Niles Register.

Indian Travellers. The Michigan Herald gravely informs us that fifteen of the principal men among the Winnebago Indians have come to Detroit and propose visiting the seaports in New England and the other American towns for the purpose of informing themselves by actual observation of the real numbers of the white. This, it adds will doubtless have a powerful effect on them, as they have heretofore considered

themselves not only more brave and virtuous than the whites but equal in numbers to them.—Oct. 11, 1828, Vol. 35, p. 163.

"The Winnebagoes sixteen Indians of this tribe have arrived in Washington city. Their movements have been minutely detailed in the New York papers and appear to have excited great curiosity being the only persons of their tribe who have visited the cities of the pale faces." —Nov. 8, 1828, Vol. 30, p. 163.

Ohio State Journal (Columbus).

"Governor Cass of Michigan, Major Forsyth and Captain Kinzey accompanied by a deputation of the Winnebago Indians to the number of fifteen men and one woman have arrived in Washington."—Nov. 6, 1828.

Michigan Sentinel.

"New York, Oct. 20. A deputation of Winnebago Indians under the charge of Messrs. (Major Forsyth and Kinzie arrived in the city last evening. We understand that they are on a visit to the seat of Government upon business connected with the cession of an important district of country.) They will remain in the city a few days to visit the forts and ships of war and other works of the white people."—Nov. 15, 1828.

N. Y. Enquirer.

"Indian Chiefs. A deputation consisting of 15 chiefs and a squaw have arrived in the city with their agents and interpreters. They are of the Winnebago tribe and occupy lead mine district."—Oct. 21, 1828.

Deputation of and (Expenses.)

Twentieth Congress—second session.
Dec. 1—1828,—March 1829.
Serial No. 186, Vol. 3 H.—129.
To accompany bill H. R. No. 458.

R. A. Forsyth, the leader of the party of Winnebagoes. Green Bay to Detroit, Mackinaw, Detroit to Buffalo to Utica, Schenectady, Albany N. Y., Phil., Frenchtown, Baltimore, Washington. Gives abstract of expenditures on account of deputation of Winnebago Indians and among them is 4 yds. blue cloth (for squaw) N. Y.

House of Rep. Executive Doc. No. 88, 20th Congress, 2nd Session, Jan. 21, 1829, contains the articles of agreement between the United States of America and the Winnebago tribe and the united tribes of Pattewatima, Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, concluded at Green Bay 25th August, 1828, by Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard, Commissioners appointed by the U. S. This treaty stated the boundary lines of land conceded and the amount paid by the U. S.

Witnesses present were W. B. Lee, Secretary H. J. B. Brevoort United States Indian Agent, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. H. Kinzie, John Marsh E. A. Brush, G. W. Silliman, C. Chonteau, Peter Menard Jr., Indian sub-agent, Henry Gratiot, Pierre Paquet, Winnebago interpreter, J. Ogee, Pattewatima Interpreter.

Signed by the following Winnebago Indians; Naw-kaw, or Wood Hoan-kaw, or Chief; Hoo-waun-ee-kaw, or little Elk; Tshay-ro-tshoan kaw—or smoker; Haump-ee-man-ne-kaw—or He who walks by Day; Hoo-tshoap-kaw—or Four Legs; Morah-tshay-kaw—or Little Priest; *Kau-ree-kau-sau-kaw—or White Crow;* Wau-kaun-haw-kaw—or Snake Skin; Man-ah-kee-tshump-kaw—or Spotted Arm; Wee-no-shee-kaw Tshaw-wan-shaip-shootsh haw; Hoo-shoap-kew—or Four Legs (Senior) Nau-soo-ray-risk-kaw; Shoank-tshunsk-kaw or Black wolf; Wau-tshe-roo-kun-eh-kaw—or He Who is Master of the Lodge; Kay-rah-tsho-kaw, or Clear Weather; Kay-ro-kaw-kaw, or He who without Horn; Wau-kaum-kem; or Snake; Kau-kaw-saw-kaw; Man-kay-ray-kau, or Spotted Earth; Thaun-wau kaw, or Wild Cat; Span-you-kaw, or Spaniard; Shoank-shaw-kaw, or White Dog; Nee-hoo-kaw, or Whirlpool; Nath kay-saw-kaw—or Fierce Heart, Wheank-kaw, or Duck; Saw-waugh-kee-wau, or He that leaves the Yellow Track; Sin-a-gee-wen, or Ripple; Shush-que-nan, Sa-gin-nai-nee-pee; Nun-que-wee-bee, or Thunder sitting; O-wau-gunn, or Thunder turn back; Tushk-que-gun, or Last Feather Maun-gee-zik, or Big Foot. Waymeek-see-go, or Wampun; Meeks-zoo—and Paymau-bee-mee or Him that Looks over.

From the foregoing citations and letters, there can be no question but that the "squaw mentioned with the Winnebago party at Washington in 1828 was White Crow's daughter, the "Indian Princess" who subsequently became known as the "Washington Woman," "Yellow Thunders' Squaw" and "Mrs. Thunder." John T. De La Ronde says in his personal narrative written about 1870, and published in Wis. Hist. Colls., v. 7, p. 346:

"I came * * * to the portage in Wisconsin, now called Portage City, the twenty-ninth of May, 1828 * * * Pierre Pauquette and his family lived there. Pauquette was in charge of the post. He was then absent at Washington to assist in making a treaty between the government and the Winnebago Indians. John Kinzie the subsequent Judge Doty, Cha-ge-ka-ka, the son of Cha-chip-ka-ka or the War Eagle and Black Wolf's son Dandy, called the Little Soldier, *Yellow Thunder and his wife* and some others went with him."

Mrs. Kinzie speaks of the Yellow Thunder's squaw, as the "Washingon woman."

"Among the women with whom I early made acquaintance was the wife of Wan-kaun-zee-kah the Yellow Thunder. She had accompanied her husband and who was one of the deputation to visit the President and from that time forth she had been known as the "Washington woman."—Wau-bun, p. 103.

White Crow's daughter probably became "Yellow Thunder's squaw" shortly after the Washington trip. Because De La Ronde and Mrs. Kinzie speak of her as Yellow Thunder's squaw it does not necessarily follow that she was Mrs. Yellow Thunder at the time of the Washington trip.

* * * * * * * *

"Among other callers (at Mrs. Kinzie) was the esteemed Mrs. Yellow Thunder who had been to Washington with Mr. Thunder and was known by the other Indians as the Washington woman.—Wis. *Hist. Coll.* Vol. 14, p. 88.

The following is a sumary of the evidence by means of which we locate White Crow's village at "Carcajou Place."

1828.

First the statement of Satterlee Clark as referred to in the letter of Hon. E D. Coe previously cited.

1830.

"There was Kau-ray-kaw-saw-kaw the White Crow or Rock River Indian who afterwards distinguished himself as the friend of the whites during the Sauk war."—Mrs. Kinzie, Wau-bun, p. 91.

1831.

We received a visit from the WHITE CROW, the Little Priest and several other of the Rock River Indians."—Mrs. Kinzie, Wau-bun, p. 349.

1832.

"His village (White Crow's) I think was on the western side of Koshkonong Lake but the troops did not pass in sight of it."—Peter Parkinson Jr., Wis. Hist. Colls. Vol. 10, p. 207.

"I was selected for that duty for several reasons; among which was my thorough acquaintance with the county. * * * I crossed the Fox River at the shallow point just above where the public stables used to stand and keeping the Indian trail that leads from here to White Crow's Village on Lake Koshkonong on my right. Satterlee Clark, Wis. Hist. Colls., Vol. 8, p. 313.

In a foot note to the above on the same page L. C. Draper says "Mr. Clark writes that White Crow's Village was built in the usual style of lodges not wigwams, more like houses covered with white cedar bark and contained a population of about 1,200 souls."

The first statement that White Crow's village was located on the Madison lakes is given by Reuben G. Thwaites in a footnote to Morgan L. Martin's Narrative.

(Wis. Hist. Colls., v. XI, p. 401.)

"The four lakes called in Winnebago Tayschoperah gave name to the entire region for many miles in their vicinity. On the south side of Third Lake also on the shore of Fourth east of where Pheasant Branch now is[2] *we found a few Winnebago Indians located.*" *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, Vol. 11, p. 401.

"White Crow's Village situated near the mouth of the upper Catfish about where Fox's bluff is."

Near the abode of Rowan and St. Cyr., Col. Dodge and Henry Gratiot, Indian agent, backed up by fifty armed horsemen from the mines on the 25th of May 1832, held a council with the Winnebagoes."—J. D. Butler, Wis. Hist. Colls., v. 10, p. 77.

Mr. Martin does not even locate an Indian village at the above named locality. He merely says that there were "a few Winnebago Indians located there."

In his "The Story of the Black Hawk War" (Wis. Hist. Colls., v. 12, pp. 244—245) Dr. Thwaites locates White Crow's village at the head of Fourth Lake.

"Dodge proceeded with Indian Agent Gratiot and a troop of fifty volunteers to White Crow's Winnebago Village at the head of Fourth lake on a point of land now known as Fox's Bluff some four miles northwest of the site of Madison."

In all the records that the writer has been able to find, where mention is made of this council, no one mentions "White Crow's village," nor even a "village."

1887.

"White Crow was a one eyed chief who had a village at the Four lakes he died a few years after the Black Hawk war." (Narrative of Spoon Decorah as interpreted by Moses Pauquette and rendered into narrative form by R. G. Thwaites.—Wis. Hist. Colls. v. 13, p. 452.

To this Dr. Thwaites adds a foot note, in which he again locates White Crow's village at the "west end of Lake Mendota, Dane County," and says that the village comprised about 1,200 persons.

Here Mr. Thwaites apparently accepts Satterlee Clark's statement as to the number of Indians in the village—1,200, but rejects the same authority as to the location of White Crow's village, as previously cited in this paper. Spoon Decorah's narrative as taken down by Mr. Thwaites, states that White Crow . . . had a village at the "Four Lakes." Referring back to the quotation from Morgan L. Martin on page 401, we learn that the Indian word Taychoperah was the name given to the region for many miles about the Four Lakes and would include Koshkonong. Black Hawk speaks of Koshkonong as the "Four Lakes. He states that he left Kishwakokee for the "Four Lakes" and arrived at the "Four Lakes"—this was Koshkonong. (See Documentary Hist. Wis., v. 3, p. 146–7.)

If Spoon Decorah stated that White Crow had a village at Taychoperah (Four Lakes) the location was very indefinite and might as well be at Koshkonong "as at the west end of Lake Mendota, Dane County."

During the past year a careful examination and study of

the site of White Crow's village at Carcajou Place has demonstrated beyond a doubt that this was the location of one of the largest village sites of which we have present knowledge in southern Wisconsin.

Situated on high and comparatively level ground it has now been cleared of is growth of timber, and is under cultivation, some parts having been under the plow for over half a century. Could we but assemble the materials that have been collected from this one locality and scattered broadcast over the country, we should have enough for a very respectable museum.

The large amount of trade materials represented in these scattered collections corroborates Clark's statement that it had a large population during the latter days of its occupancy.

The site extends along the lake shore for more than three-quarters of a mile and back for half a mile or more from the shore there is everywhere evidence of Indian occupation. Many wagon loads of the burned hearth stones have been picked up and dumped into water-washed gullies; broken pottery is almost everywhere in evidence, and hammer stones lie scattered over the fields.

Iron trade axes and mattocks have been gathered by the wheelbarrow load. S. D. Peet says (Preh. Am., v. 2, p. 242) that Mr. (C. J.) Lee, who owned the place in the early '80's, had at that time twenty-seven iron axes and hoes.

Frank Lee (son of C. J. Lee), who was born on the place, says that the Indian axes were simply looked upon as so much scrap iron and any one could have one for the asking. Beads, both shell, bone, and the common trade glass bead, were numerous in the early collections. About ten years ago, N. W. Atwood found enough in one spot to make quite a string. Many brass and German-silver finger rings have been found. A fine silver cross was found by the writer several years ago.

"Mr. Mazzuchelli, a Roman Catholic priest, accompanied by Miss Grignon as interpreter made a missionary visit to the portage during our residence there and after some instruction to them, about forty consented to be baptized. Christian names were given them with which they seemed much pleased and not less so, with the little plated crucifixes, which each received and which the women wore about their necks."—Mrs. Kinzie, Wau-bun, p. 342.

A variety of cheap brass and German-silver ornaments, several silver buckles and pins; also pieces of brass and silver

chains, were found here during the past summer by persons who made careful search for these small articles. Bails and riveted seams of old copper and brass kettles, sheet copper arrowheads, pieces of gun barrels battered into rude chisels and hand spikes, old brass trimmings for gunstocks, gun flint locks, etc., were also recovered. The writer produced a dozen or more gun-flints. He will not attempt to enumerate the various kinds of stone implements collected here during the past fifty years. It is safe to say that bushels have been carried away.

Many small collections in the neighborhood have come from this village site. Copper implements are of rare occurrence as compared with the village sites at the foot of the lake. It is rather remarkable that in this locality there are but a few small mounds. Two small mounds at Carcajou Point were both opened by C. J. Lee many years ago. Each contained but a single burial. The skeletons laid in a horizontal position extended at full length, fragments of pottery accompanying each.

A small mound described by Mr. Frank Lee as being of a turtle shape, was excavated many years ago. He states that from it were obtained stone axes and arrow and spearpoints; also a small well preserved brass kettle. This mound was located on top of the limestone bluff near the old lime kiln. It was very small for an effigy (if it was one) as Mr. Lee remembers it to have been about a rod long, ten feet wide and not more than a foot in elevation. Half a mile to the north and a little east of this place in the northern part of the village site to the west of Mr. Wm. Loga's barn, were a row of three tumuli. Two, now almost leveled by long continued cultivation, can still be located. The third and nearest to the barn was entirely carted away by Mr. Frank Lee some years ago. Several skeletons were found and with them many arrow and spearpoints, and several stone axes. A copper fishhook was also obtained. Most of these objects are still in his possession.

The Cemetery.

That the clubhouse and summer cottages at Carcajou Place are located on an Indian cemetery is evident from the number

Effigy Mound No. 6, Koshkonong Group.

Conical Mound No. 4, Tay-e-he-dah Group.

PLATE XV.

of graves that have been found in making the necessary excavation for the erection of these buildings. Mr. Lee, the pioneer settler, informed the writer that when breaking the land he turned up human bones, all being very much decayed. In excavating for the cellar of the house (now the clubhouse) he found three graves. Every excavation for the foundations of cottages have revealed burials. All appear to have been interred at from eight to sixteen inches below the surface. The bones were badly decomposed and crumbled when exposed to the air. In planting apple-trees several years ago a burial was discovered. It was but a few inches below the surface. This skeleton was in a better state of preservation than any previously examined, the small bones of the hands and feet still retaining their shape. No traces of the skull could be found All of these were horizontal full length burials. No objects have been recovered from any of these graves. In the fall of 1906, a washout in the field revealed the only burial in a sitting posture so far discovered. The washout was about three feet deep. The soil had been washed entirely away from the head and neck, points of the shoulder and neck just showing above the bottom of the ditch. On carefully removing the soil (a very sandy loam) from about the skeleton, the burial was found to have been made in a sitting posture, the legs being doubled back with the feet resting directly under the body. The thigh bones at right angles with the trunk. The ribs were in their natural position, the chest cavity being filled with the sandy soil. The arms rested in the natural position of a person sitting with the hands in front, the humerus being at the proper distance from the ribs to allow for the flesh of the arm and body. The sandy soil probably prevented the collapsing of the framework as the fleshy parts decayed. The skull is of the common Indian type, deep through the ears with a rather low forehead high at the apex. The teeth were sound but much worn. The skull was in a much better state of preservation than the remainder of the skeleton. No objects of any kind were found with this burial.

This grave must have been originally at least five feet in depth.

The Refuse Pits.

The locations of these pits are indicated by the presence over small areas in the field, of numerous small, and a few large sized fragments of clam shells which have become scattered and broken, by its cultivation. They are but a short distance back from the edge of the limestone bluff at Carcajou Point. About three feet of soil over-lies the limestone ledge. One was excavated by the writer and Mr. Charles E. Brown on September 21 and 22, 1907. It was of an eliptical shape, measuring about eighteen feet in length and eleven feet in its greatest width, near the middle. At its deepest part near the middle is extended down for a depth of three feet to the cap of the limestone rock. At and near its edge, its depth was from one to one and a half feet.

Throughout the entire pit were found great quantities of clam shells nearly all being much decomposed and broken. In some places almost the entire mass consisted of these shells. All were of species now or formerly abundant in the lake. Remains of Quadrula undulata appeared to be most common. Intermingled with these shells was the material mentioned in the following list prepared by Mr. Brown.

Vertebra and leg bones of deer.
Several large and heavy bones, perhaps of the elk.
Scattered bones of smaller quadrupeds and birds.
Jaws of pickerel, and jaws and bones of other fish.
"Jewel stones" from head of the sheepshead perch.
Numerous shells of the small land snails, Polygyra thyroides, Say, and Pyramidula alternata, Say.
Plate from carapace of the common mud turtle.
Two imperfect flint arrowpoints, probably rejects.
Two pebble hammer-stones, one broken.
Numerous flint chips and fragments.
Scattered potsherds.
Large fragment of pottery, with handle.
Numerous fragments of burned limestone.
Scattered bits of charcoal and burned bone.

The contents of the pit are plainly the refuse from the tepees or bark houses of the Indian village. Later in the fall, the writer opened five other pits in the same locality. None of these were of as large size as the one just described but the contents were of the same character.

Some contained a larger percentage of animal bones of which those of the deer appeared to be the most abundant. In one, two battered pieces of a brass kettle were found, and in another a sawed piece of catlinite which appeared to have been in the fire.

A List of Material Collected From the White Crow Village Site.

Stone.

Arrow and spearpoints
Perforators and scrapers
Hammerstones
Clubheads
Grinding and polishing stones
Gorgets
Plummets
Discoidals
Stone balls
Knives
Grooved axes and hammers
Celts, numerous, many broken
Pipes and fragments of pipes (of catlinite, steatite, limestone, sandstone, etc.)
Sawed pieces of catlinite
Flint spalls, chips, flakes, fragments, nodules and rejects
Burned stones from fireplaces

Copper.

Spearpoints
Awls (Atwood Collection)
Blanks (Atwood Collection)
Rolled copper arrowpoints
Beads
Earring (Frank Lee Collection)
Fishhook "
Chisel "
Knives "
Rings "

Lead.

Galena cubes
Lead turtle (Lee Collection)
Beads, circular, perforated
Rings
Lead bar, large (Lee Collection)
Musket balls

Pottery.

Pipe, broken, and fragments of others
Pottery disks (Lee Collection)
Potsherds, shell, sand and quartz tempered

Bone and shell.

Bone beads, several styles
Bone awl
Columella of large sea shell
Valves of fresh water clam shells
Bones of various birds and animals
"Jewel stones" from sheepshead perch
Jawbones of pickerel
Carapace of mud turtle
Shell beads, disk-shaped and cylindrical styles
Shell gorget

Trade Materials.

Section of gun barrel
Portion of gun barrel used as a crow bar
Chisel made from section of a gun barrel
Brass gun-stock ornaments
Brass trigger guard
Gun flints and gun flint locks
Iron knife blades
Iron axes and mattocks
Heavy single tined iron spear
Brass thimble ornament
Small metal hawks-bells
Brass kettle
Copper kettle
Saw made of strip of copper kettle
Arrow-points made of the same
Glass and porcelain beads
Silver dress ornaments
Silver buckles
Silver crucifix
Brass rings and other ornaments
Metal buttons

Loge Bay Garden Beds.

22. Three-quarters of a mile north of Carcajou Place in the western part of Mr. William Loga's pasture, at the northern edge of this village site, the Indian garden beds can still be seen, and some fifty rods to the northeast near the edge of the marsh in Mr. Robert Strigels' pasture, a small cornfield is yet in evidence.

Undoubtedly much of the land surrounding the village was cultivated by the Indians but the clearing and cultivation of the surrounding lands has long ago destroyed all traces.

Conch Shell Cache.

18. On the top of the hill about a quarter of a mile to the west of the garden beds three large conch shells were exposed in plowing by a Mr. Phillips, about forty years ago. One of these was presented to C. J. Lee and is now in his collection. The following extract may explain the presence of these shells:

"It was not until I put to her ear some tropical shells, of which I had a little cabinet and she heard it roaring in her ear that she laid aside her apathy of manner * * * I had shells of peculiar beauty * * * Shortly after the payments had been completed and the Indians had left I discovered that my valued shell was missing. Could it be that one of the squaws had stolen it? * * * It could not have been the Washington woman * * * A few weeks afterwards Mrs. Yellow Thunder again made her appearance and carefully unfolding a gay colored chintz shawl which she carried rolled up in her hands, she produced the shell and laid it on the table before me."—Mrs. Kinzie, Wau-bun, p. 104.

What became of Mrs. Kinzie's cabinet of sea shells when she left Fort Winnebago? Undoubtedly they were presented to her Indian friends, who probably cached some of them at White Crow's village and others at the foot of the lake, on the Ogden farm.

Lee Cache of Flint Blades.

In 1899, Mr. Frank J. Lee found, while plowing, a cache of fourteen leaf-shaped light colored flint blades. This was in Mr. Wm. Loga's field and about 20 rods southeast of the garden beds already noted. This cache is now in Mr. Lee's collection.

Hearthstone Village Site.

Near the center of the southwest quarter of Section 17 and about a quarter of a mile west of the Draves group of mounds, is a well marked village site covering an area of about five acres of land. Here are many burned hearth stones and some broken pottery. The potsherds are for the most part in small fragments, disintegrated and rounded on the edges. Many show crude ornamentation and all appear to be tempered with shell.

Only stone implements have been collected here. There is no record of any trade material having been found on this place. The site is probably an old one.

About 1,000 feet to the south of the foregoing and across a shallow pond in the creek bottom woods, there is a slightly elevated piece of ground. This has been cleared and converted into a small field. Here also are found burned stones and quite a sprinkling of potsherds which evidences point to this locality as at least a former Indian camp site.

Koshkonong Creek Village Site.

17. In the southeast quarter of Section 7, about 500 feet northwest of Mr. Hemphill's house, are abundant indications of a small village site. Two skeletons have been disinterred by the plow. Former shell heaps or refuse pits are indicated by small areas thickly strewn with the much decayed fragments of mussel shells.

Potsherds, arrow and spearpoints, axes, celts, and various other artifacts have been collected here. The burned stones of the fireplaces are also still in evidence. Mr. Hemphill is the owner of an interesting collection assembled mostly all from this place.

White Ox Village Site.

23. On the north side of the lake in the north half of Section 11, on the Altpeter farm, are unmistakable indications of former village and camp sites. In the cultivated land to the south of the Altpeter mound group and lying between the high land on which this group is located and the lake shore, the usual indications of Indian occupation have been found. When the first settlers came, remains of Indian habitations were still to be seen. This spot is a favorite hunting ground for relic hunters and much material has been gathered from this locality.

Geo. E. Ballard of Fort Atkinson, has in his collection many pieces from this field. Among these are gun flints, pieces of the locks of flint-lock muskets, and various gun trimmings and other brass and iron pieces, trade beads, etc., indicating the recent occupation of this site.

About a quarter of a mile to the east of this place, roundabout and to the south of Mr. Altpeter's house, are similar indications of villages or camp sites. Satterlee Clark makes mention of this locality as follows:

"On the night of Sept. 2nd, 1830, I slept in an Indian Lodge on the east bank of Rock River where Horicon now stands * * * I was on my way in company with White Ox to an Indian settlement at the head of Lake Koshkonong. I was but 14 years of age."—Hist. Dodge Co., p. 477.

Black Hawk Island Camp Site.

38. Black Hawk island is not an island at all but a low marshy strip of alluvial land forming the western bank of Rock River where it enters Lake Koshkonong from the north.

It received its name "Black Hawk Island" from the Black Hawk war literature, the various published contributions to which contain many errors, particularly in regard to topography and the locations of places. It is very doubtful if Black Hawk's band ever set foot on the "Island."

Low and subject to overflow at any stage of highwater this could never have served as the site of a permanent Indian village but was undoubtedly a favorite camping ground for transient bands of hunters and trappers during the fall, when the waters of the lake and river were low. T. P. Wentworth mentions this as a favorite camp site during the late occupancy of this part of the country by the Indians. But few aboriginal materials have been found here.

Man Eaters Village.

24. On her return to Fort Winnebago from Chicago in the spring of 1831, Mrs. Kinzie speaks of her arrival at Man-Eaters village on Lake Koshkonong as follows:

"This day we were journeying in hopes to reach, at an early hour that broad expanse of the Rock River which here forms the Koshkonong. The appellation of this water, rendered doubly affecting by the subsequent fate of its people, imports "The Lake we live on" * * * The wooded banks of the Koshkonong were never welcomed with greater delight than by us. A ride of five or six miles through the beautiful oak openings brought us to Man Eater's Village, a collection of neat bark wigwams, with extensive fields on each side of corn, beans and squashes, recently planted but already giving promise of a fine crop. In front was the broad blue lake, the shores of which to the south were open and marshy but near the village and stretching far away to the north were bordered by fine lofty trees. The village was built but a short distance below the point, where the Rock River opens into the lake and during the conversation between our party and the Indians at the village an arrangement was made with them to take us across at a spot about a half a mile above."—Wau-bun, p. 325.

The above description places this village on or in the immediate vicinity of the Shekey farm to the north of Hoard's hotel and somewhere along the northern section of the Atkinson group of mounds. To the north and east of the latter is a well defined Indian cornfield, of some ten or fifteen acres. The land is employed as pasture and standing timber still occupies a part. Through this field Mrs. Kinzie passed on her way to the crossing of the river.

Undoubtedly all suitable places along this shore have at some time or another been the location of an Indian camp or village site. In the water-washed ravines and along the lake shore, the usual assortment of stone implements have been collected.

The few pieces of cultivated land approaching the lake have yielded many a choice specimen in stone and copper.

Kewaskum's Camp.

26. That the red men once enjoyed the "Lake View" and charming scenery of Lake Koshkonong from the same grounds, that the summer guests at Hoard's hotel do at the present day, is evident from the following letter.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27, 1907.

H. L. Skavlem, *Esq.*

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 24th at hand. My recollections of early days around Lake Koshkonong only go back to 1847. When my father's faimly lived one mile east from the eastern shore of the lake. The Pottawatomies at this time made their home at some season of the year on the eastern shore of Lake Koshkonong but did not have any fixed abode there to my knowledge, Kewaskum was their chief.

They came in late summer and fall to hunt musk-rats and to gather wild rice. They usually camped up the bank from the old French lime-kiln and exactly on the spot where A. R. Hoard's hotel now stands, they had quite a number of ponies,—perhaps twenty. I remember they came to father's farm about 1850 with at least that many ponies and each pony was provided with saddle bags made of rushes woven together with bark. They came on the invitation of my father to get melons and they loaded their ponies to the full extent with them, * * * I picked up many flint arrow-heads and other relics on my father's farm when I was a boy * * * Another camping place and the one they used most was on what is commonly called Black Hawk's Island and about one half mile up the river, on the west bank and a few rods north of where the Black Hawk club-house now stands. At this camp I have seen their women cooking musk-rats and packing the meat in sacks made of rushes, for winter use. They had birch-bark canoes in those days and some were made by burning out logs. Am sorry I cannot give you more and better data."

Yours truly,

T. P. Wentworth.

Ira Bingham's Village Site.

33. On the point of land jutting out into the lake from the south and known as Bingham's Point, there is ample evidence of a village site. This land has long been under cultivation and like White Crow's village on the opposite side of the lake, has furnished a large amount of material.

The area of the site does not exceed ten or fifteen acres. The Bingham family have owned this farm and lived here for more than sixty years but none of its members appear to be interested in the archaeological remains that lie scattered about their home. Such specimens as they secured were freely given to the first one that was willing to carry them away.

W. P. Clarke of Milton and Horace McElroy of Janesville have quite a number of interesting specimens from this place.

The materials recovered in every respect resemble those found at White Crow's village, and an enumeration of articles would simply be a repetition of what has been said about the former.

Trade materials appear to be about as abundant. A large brass kettle was uncovered by the plow about three years ago, in a field that had been under cultivation for many years.

Tradition has it that a Pottawatomi village was located here. This tribe claimed the title to the lands on the east side of Rock River and the last Indians located on that side of the lake were Pottawatomies (Kewaskum's band).

E. D. Coe quotes Satterlee Clark as stating that in 1828, when he was at White Crow's village, he "saw a Sac and Fox village on the other side of the lake." This is probably an error in name and should read Pottawatomi.

Thiebeau Point Village Site and Cornfields.

34 & 35. About a mile to the west of Bingham's Point another point of land reaches into the lake from the south. This is Thiebeau Point. The higher land of this narrow peninsula is all under cultvation. The former location of an Indian village site is here plainly marked by the presence of burned stones, hammerstones and potsherds. But little trade material has been found. Such evidence as is at hand tends to the conclusion that this is the site of an old and long abandoned Indian village.

Grooved stone axes, hatchets, spear and arrowpoints, discoidals, gorgets, pipes, etc., have been picked up in the field and along the shore. No effort has been made to keep these together. Mr. Stenny Pierce, who resides half a mile to the southwest of this place, has a small collection.

French Trader's Cabin Sites.

36. About a mile to the south of Mr. Pierce's house is a spur of higher land that terminates abruptly on the lake shore. This hardly deserves to be called a bluff as it is less than twenty-five feet high. It takes its name from a French Canadian, who lived here when the first settlers came.

Here was the first white settlement on the lake and consisted of squaw men and their families. The excavations of the cellars of four cabins were all in evidence a few years ago.

Now the land is laid out in lots and summer cottages occupy the place where — Thiebeau, Charley Poe, Cavelle and Elleck Le Mear had their homes in the days of the fur-traders. Thiebeau was the most prominent among these and had two squaw wives and grown up children.

He was a fur buyer for Solomon Juneau and more than one visit was made to Thiebeau at Koshkonong by the founder of Milwaukee. Thiebeau disappeared in 1838. Accounts differ as to the manner of his death. He is reported to have been murdered by his son and one of his wives.

For nearly two miles to the southwest of Charley Bluff the shore line of the lake is low and marshy. At its termination is our starting point, Black Hawk's Camp. In describing the archæological features of Lake Koshkonong a circuit of nearly thirty miles has been made.

The Last Winnebago Camp.

The following account of what was perhaps the last Winnebago or other Indian camp on the shores of Lake Koshkonong is an extract from an article by Miss Hannah L. Skavlem, published in the Janesville Gazette, December 15, 1898.

Winter Home of Indians.

"In one of the lonesomest, most secluded spots on the northwestern shore of the lake in the midst of a wilderness of swampy wood, close beside the banks of Koshkonong creek, stands all that remains of Lake Koshkonong's last Indian village. It is as if nature herself would keep sacred this last vestige of a bygone race—it is so completely hidden under a cenotaph of green. Through the dense foliage the sunlight falls in a glimmering golden shower that illuminates but scarcely dispells the melancholy gloom of the interior, which contains the denuded frames of a few scattered wigwams and a debris of whitening bones and mouldering tatters of fur, rush mats and pieces of clothing.

"Until within the last few years a small band of (Winnebago) from the northern part of the state have wintered here, but in the spring of 1895 they broke up camp for the last time and Koshkonong knows them no more. Their camp or village numbered five lodges and their band was composed of the members of three separate families. These were Charlie Decorah and his squaw—Charlie was about 50 years old and the 'medicine man'—Moses Decorah, squaw and three papooses;

Henry Decorah and squaw. Henry was the learned man of the party, and could read and write English fairly well; Charlie Green and squaw and War Club, squaw and one papoose.

Personnel and Peculiarities.

"Old Grandma Decorah, mother of Charlie, Moses and Henry Decorah, appeared to be at least 100 years old, and was so crippled and bent that she could not walk. She seemed to be well cared for by her sons. Charlie Green's mother was also a very old squaw, but remarkably smart and active. She would rustle around the woods gathering fagots and was an expert at dressing the dead and frozen carcasses of the calves or pig that they had gathered up around the neighborhood. A dead calf or hog was all good meat for the Indians, and they lived more on carrion than on fresh meat. With old mother Green lived her daughter, a comely dame apparently some years past the meridan of life. She was the one and only bachelor maid in the community.

Trappped Muskrat and Mink.

"The Indians were quite industrious in their trapping for muskrat and mink. Their winter's work amounted to about $200. They also cut considerable cordwood for some of the neighboring farmers. When cutting wood the first thing they did was to build up a fire. Then some of them would swing the axe while the others sat around and warmed themselves. Thus they took turns, one keeping the axe going while the other kept the bonfire bright and big. The women when not engaged in attending to their simple household duties, gathered wood and watched the setlines. In their spare moments they made rush mats and wove baskets of ashwood.

Lived In Harmony.

"Their domestic relations were of a superior quality inasmuch as they lived very peacefully together. Occasionally to vary the monotony of their conubial felicity or perhaps in imitation of the ways of their white brothers, there would be (without recourse to the law, however) an amicable exchanging of wives. They appeared to be honest Indians. At one time they were indebted to the storekeeper of Sumner to the amount of nearly $100.

"When they had disposed of their furs, the first thing they did was to fill up on poor whisky, hire a livery outfit at Edgerton and drive from there over to Sumner in the middle of the night. Then they very unceremoniosuly awoke Mr. Kump, the storekeeper, from his slumbers to pay him their dues. But they found themselves a little short as it took 'heap money for whisky.' However, they turned over to Mr. Kump what money they had left, something over $80 in gold.

Sang the Death Song.

"The last Indian burial was in the spring of 1894, when the little son of Moses Decorah died. For several nights before and after the death of the child, the old trees that line the banks of Koshkonong creek and stand sentinel over the abandoned village echoed the death song of perhaps the last Indian who will ever take his departure to the

happy hunting grounds in truly aboriginal style. For a burial casket they cut in two one of their canoes, in which little Mose Decorah now sleeps in the Sumner cemetery.

Other Caches.

In a recent publication (The Implement Caches of the Wisconsin Indians, Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 2), Charles E. Brown has briefly described several caches of flint implements obtained in the Lake Koshkonong region. One of these, a series of six blue and brownish hornstone disks, now in the Milwaukee Museum, were found together beneath a stump in a field near Sumner, in Jefferson County. A second consists of a set of six flint drills or porforators found lying side by side beneath a large tree root where they had probably been deposited for safekeeping by their aboriginal owner. They were obtained upon the farm of Mr. John Nordby, in the S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ of Section 5, Sumner Township. They measure from 1½ to 3 inches in length. Mr. W. P. Clarke of Milton reported to the author the finding in the year 1885 or 1886, in the northeast corner of Fulton Township, Rock County, of a cache of sixty leaf-shaped flint blanks or blades. These were found buried at a depth of from 6 to 8 inches beneath the soil. The Frank J. Lee cache briefly described in this bulletin is also mentioned by Mr. Brown.

The Trails.

The survey just completed by the joint authors of this bulletin being confined practically to the immediate vicinity of Lake Koshkonong it follows that the field for the mapping of the trails centering here is limited. The various village and camp sites described were the terminating points of some of these and were likewise connected with one another by these aboriginal pathways. To now determine the exact courses of these would be difficult. In a map prepared by the late Prof. W. C. Whitford of Milton College of the archaeological and historical features of Milton Township, in Rock County the local trails are located along the Koshkonong shore. Most of these touched at some point or points along the Koshkonong shore. Some of these are shown on the map accompanying this bulletin.

Vol. 7 June to September, 1908 No. 3

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

PAPERS READ

AT THE

JOINT MEETING

OF

WISCONSIN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

PUBLISHED BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July to October no meetings will be held.

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All communications in regard to the Wisconsin Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to C. E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, State Historical Library, Madison, Wis.

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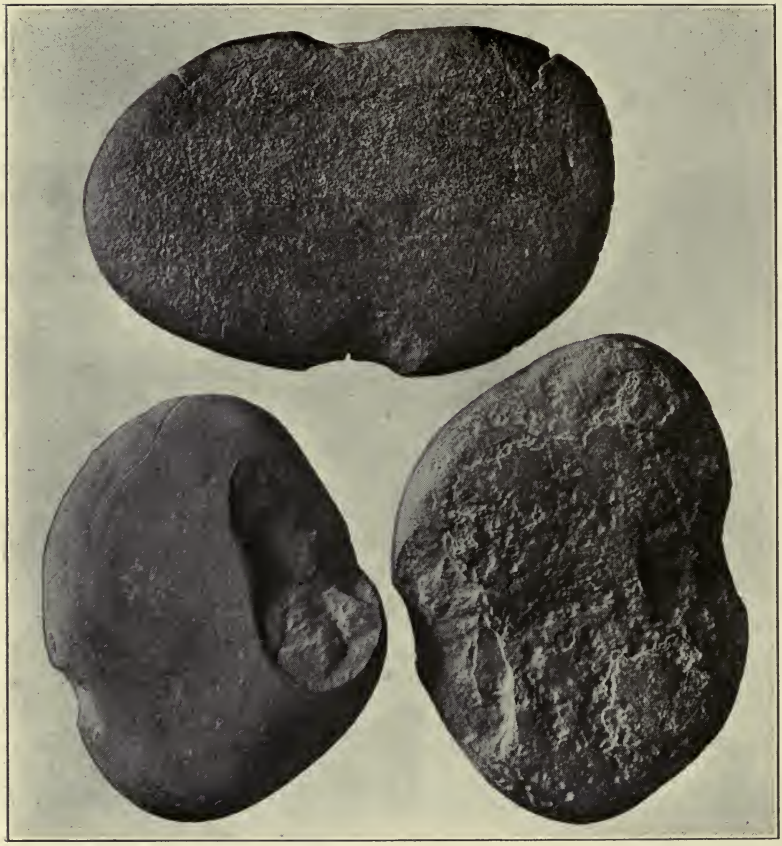

PEBBLE NET-WEIGHTS

Kenosha, Kenosha County, Wisconsin.
Milwaukee Public Museum.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 7. MILWAUKEE, WIS., JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1908. No. 3.

THE JOINT MEETING OF WISCONSIN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

CHAS. E. BROWN,
Secretary, Wisconsin Archeological Society.

On February 13 and 14, 1908, a joint meeting of Wisconsin scientific societies was held in the lecture room in the Public Museum, in Milwaukee. The several societies uniting in this meeting were the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the Wisconsin Natural History Society, the Wisconsin Mycological Society, and the Wisconsin Section of the American Chemical Society. Joint sessions were held separately with the Academy, at different times during the two days and a union meeting of all of the participating organizations on Thursday evening, February 13. At the latter meeting Mr. A. B. Stout, representing the Wisconsin Archeological Society, delivered a lecture illustrated with stereopticon slides, on "The Archeological Wealth of Wisconsin," which was greatly appreciated by the many persons in attendance.

The joint meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society with the Academy was held on the afternoon of Friday, February 14. It was conducted by President W. H. Ellsworth and was very well attended, several members traveling considerable distances to be present. The following papers were presented:

"Local historical and archeological museums." *Reuben G. Thwaites.*
"The Calumet." *George A. West.*
"Rude stone implements from the Congo Free State." *Frederick Starr.*

"Judgment used by the aborigines in selecting materials for their utensils and weapons." *George L. Collie.*

"The progress of archaeological science in Wisconsin." *Warren K. Moorehead.*

"Archeological work in Wyoming." *Harlan I. Smith.*

"The trade beads of Wisconsin." *Publius V. Lawson.*

"The tabular mounds of Wisconsin, their purpose and authorship." *George H. Squier.*

"Mounds in the vicinity of McFarland, Dane County." *W. G. McLachlan.*

"A Mandan village site." *Herbert C. Fish.*

"Banner, or ceremonial stones." *C. H. Robinson.*

"Pebble net-weights." *George A. West.*

"The occurrence of perforated pottery disks in Wisconsin." *Charles E. Brown.*

Several of these papers are printed in this bulletin. Two papers listed on the program by Rev. Stephen D. Peet and by E. K. J. H. Voss, respectively, were read by title. The contribution of Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites has since appeared in print as Bulletin of Information, No. 34, of the publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. At the close of the session, interesting exhibits of archeological specimens were made by the Messrs. P. O. Griste of East Troy, and John Cappon, Jr., of Milwaukee. On the evening of this last day of the meeting members of the several societies and their ladies attended a dinner given in the Colonial room, in the Plankinton House, at which Dr. Geo. W. Peckham presided. To Secretary C. E. Allen of the Wisconsin Academy, who carried out the plans for the joint meeting of Wisconsin societies, great credit is due for its success.

THE PROGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE IN WISCONSIN.

Warren K. Moorehead,
Curator, Department of Anthropology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

It is no exaggeration to say that the scientific societies of Wisconsin have done more to further the preservation of prehistoric remains of all kinds, in the past few years, than similar organizations in any single state. There are older archaeological societies, but there are none so active as the Wisconsin Archeological Society. It is particularly encouraging, and speaks well for the future, that such a number of individuals—rather than a few experts—are engaged in collecting and studying human artifacts of the past. And this activity extends throughout the entire St. Lawrence Basin, although Wisconsin stands first. There is to the north, the museum made progressive by our competent friend Prof. David Boyle. To the east in the Iroquouis country is Rev. Wm. Beauchamp; and his studies are now preserved in eight or ten pamphlets. True, Dr. Beauchamp is in northern New York, but he confines himself to the Iroquois and kindred tribes and that must needs embrace the culture of much of the St. Lawrence Basin. Michigan and Minnesota are also doing their part.

A study of the collections at Milwaukee, Madison, Beloit and a dozen other cities, teaches the archaeologist that the culture of the St. Lawrence is to be differentiated from that of elsewhere in the United States, and in that culture the use of copper must take first place. Here, indeed, we have an important field and aside from the excellent articles published in the Wisconsin Archeologist and in Mr. Moore's Reports, all of which must not be taken as final, there is room for a great work upon copper and its use in prehistoric times in the United States. Naturally such a work should be written in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin and Michigan present certain peculiar problems to be solved by archaeologists. Nowhere else are the effigy mounds found in such numbers or of such size as in Wisconsin. In art, next to copper, rank the pipes. Now that the preservation of some of the effigies is assured, it is proposed to conduct explorations of the burial and village sites. Such investigation added to the study of types and art forms, will enable future students to solve these difficult problems.

Observers in archaeology view with satisfaction the progress and good work of the several scientific organizations in this region. It is particularly interesting that Wisconsin people should preserve and study their own antiquities rather than permit the representatives of southern and eastern museums to carry them elsewhere. By so doing, Wisconsin sets other states a worthy example. I congratulate the society on its accomplishments and trust that the good work it has begun will be carried to a successful termination.

RUDE STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE CONGO FREE STATE.

FREDERICK STARR,
Professor of Anthropology, University of Chicago.

Stone artifacts from Africa attract more than ordinary attention from the fact that, for a long time, the statement was repeatedly made that there has been no stone age in that continent. The statement can no longer be made, since today stone implements of various types have been reported from South Africa, the Zambesi region, Central Nigeria, Egypt, the Barbary States and other districts. So far as the Congo Free State is concerned, thousands of specimens have already been collected and are to be seen in public museums and in private hands in Belgium and other European countries. A number of papers have been printed regarding them, two being of special importance. Of these, one by Xavier Stainier, *L'Age de la Pierre au Congo*, forms a part of the *Annales* of the Congo Museum; the other, *Etude comparée de l'Age de la Pierre au Congo et dans l'occident de l'Europe*, by Dr. Victor Jacquez was presented at the Congress of Archaeology and History at Dinant in 1903. Stainier's paper is chiefly important for its information regarding localities. Jacques gives the best available information regarding forms and types of the instruments.

Stanier locates twenty-six places upon his map where stone objects have been found. Twenty of these are in the Lower Congo, in the District of the Cataracts, the mountainous region between Boma and Leopoldville. There are two reasons why so many of these localities are clustered together within so small an area. First, and undoubtedly the more important, the fact that over a large part of the Congo Free State, no material for such implements is to be found; second, the area in question has been most frequently traversed, most completely occupied

by the white man and hence best examined and studied. No doubt as the country becomes more populated new localities will be found in large numbers. But few of them will be within the great area of level country within which the navigable portion of the main Congo and its network of tributaries lie. Where, however, broken country is reached, at the Upper Cataracts of the Congo proper and at the head of navigation of the tributary streams, with natural exposures of suitable rock-materials, we may expect new localities to be found. As a matter of fact, the six localities mapped by Stanier outside the region of the Lower Cataracts are in exactly such positions.

After spending some months in the Middle and Upper Congo regions we made a pedestrian trip in the District of the Cataracts to visit one of these sites. Leaving the railroad at Thysville, we walked some thirty miles across a hill or mountain country to the Baptist Missionary Society's station of Wathen (Ngombe-Lutete). Here we were outfitted and supplied with a little company of six mission boys as carriers and guides. We planned to go to South Manyanga, or as near to it as might be necessary. We took the journey rather easily and at almost five in the afternoon found ourselves at a typical stone-age site, about fourteen miles from our starting point. The spot is situated on the summit of a hill, a long ride, from which we caught a distant view of the Congo River near the native village of Kiakongo. Although we had kept a constant lookout for relics, we had found but a single one on the slope of another ridge about half an hour before. This was a rude scraper of a sort of greenish chert. Upon the ridge which we had now reached, there were several open spaces of considerable size, bare of vegetation and thickly sprinkled over with splintered stones most of which were brownish quartzyte. The material varied in color toward purple, and in texture toward a cindery-chert. Some pieces of chert also were red, grey, or greenish in color and there were a few fragments of a grayish limestone. The site was plainly a work-shop, but presented some peculiar features. We found no good examples of hammerstones—in fact few if any pebbles that presented any evidence whatever of use as pounders. There were no small chips and flakes and few pieces that even remotely suggested typical nuclei. There

Plate 2. RUDE STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE CONGO FREE STATE.

were plenty of masses that had been clearly shattered or splintered by natural causes. The number of pieces that might be considered turtle-backs, haches, blanks or scrapers, was altogether out of proportion to the masses of unworked or unchipped stones. The source of the material was by no means evident. The bodyrock does not seem to contain any considerable quantity of nodules or streaks of cherty or quartzose material. Nor did we see strata or heavy masses of quartzyte in our whole journey. Our opportunity for seriously investigating these geological points was however scant. Night was coming on and we still had more than an hour's walk before to Kiakongo, our sleeping-place; our main interest too was archeological. We decided that the material scattered so abundantly over the surface was the heavier and less destructible residual matter, left by the erosion and destruction of the original softer country rock which had contained it. There was however little evidence that the masses were nodules and they showed little weathering. Our party of eight persons gathered thirty-five or forty good specimens in less than ten minutes. To save carriage, we hid them in a clump of grass and walked on to Kiakongo. Having found so good a site, we decided not to press on to South Manyanga. Returning to our ridge we spent the larger part of the morning there. At Kiakongo, we had tried to hire another boy to carry our collections, but in vain. Hence, we had to reduce our series to what could fairly be distributed among our already fairly-loaded little carriers. We brought about a hundred specimens and might have brought ten times that number. We photographed a small area,—as small as could be made to fill the field of our camera, and within it were seven good turtle-backs or haches. We had planned to collect everything from a given measured area, but were really able to bring only selected pieces showing a fair range of forms. A few of these are here for your inspection. (See Plate 2.)

Extremely common are turtle-backs—long, rather narrow, ovoid, flat, or almost upon one surface, which I will call the lower. This lower face is often a single fracture face; it is an original surface of the rock-mass from which the piece was derived; it is sometimes chipped around the margin. The upper surface presents a sharp medial ridge, from which coarse

flakings extend down and outward to the edges. A cross section is almost triangular. From such turtle-backs the forms pass gradually into types very like the palaeolithic hache, where the ovoidal, or sometimes almond-shaped blade is almost equally worked upon both the upper and lower surfaces, the whole piece becoming neater and more artistic. These are like Holmes's "blanks." In a smaller number of cases the chipping has been continued until fairly delicate spear-point or knife-blade forms result. There are also scrapers.

While it is easy to fit these facts to the idea that this site was a workshop, where raw material was worked up into "blanks," and to see in these specimens rejects, lost blanks, unfinished pieces, etc.,—a curious fact is that they fail to find in the surrounding country the scattered and lost "finished specimens," which the enormous number of pieces here occurring warrants us in expecting. As a matter of fact few or no delicately made arrowpoints, spearheads, and knives are so found.

Had we gone on to South Manyanga, we should have found precisely similar conditions to those we studied. Dupont saw six ridge-top work-shop sites in its immediate vicinity. M. Cabra, a special commissioner of the King, whom I met with in my journey down the Congo, has visited one of these South Manyanga sites. He described it to me and said that one might load a ship with specimens from that single place. He believes the objects are products of natural causes, resulting from day-time heat and night-time chilling. He asserts that he found one specimen, lying unremoved, in the rock-mass from which these natural causes had fissured it. This gentleman's earnestness in his contention led us to look carefully, but in vain, for similar occurrences. Some of the long turtle-backs, showing on the flat face, an original rock-mass surface might readily raise such doubts as M. Cabra uttered. One here shown might be a good test-specimen for such an argument. The enormous number of specimens is certainly staggering. Remember that there are perhaps scores of ridge-tops in the District of the Cataracts, that repeat the phenomena of these two sites.

In closing I shall mention two other points of archeological interest. You all know the "nutstones" of Ohio and Kentucky. All along our eighteen mile walk from Wathen (Ngombe-Lu-

tete) to Kiakongo, we came now and then upon heaps of crushed palm nuts. With them were beautiful examples of hammerstones and "nutstones" of a coarsely-granular purplish rock. The hammerstones were rounded pebbles, which plainly show the characteristic marks of use. The stones upon which the nuts had been crushed showed the typical pitting of our American specimens. Though the material was fairly hard, in many cases, no doubt the entire wear was produced by the work of a single afternoon. Stones were picked up when needed and abandoned after one using. We often saw such hammerstones and "nutstones" in native villages but never finer examples than those we saw upon this tramp. We intended to keep some good ones but the desire to spare our carriers led us to postpone gathering them until we were near our journey's end—as usual postponement was fatal.

In the Upper Kasai region, Mr. S. P. Verner showed us a chert or quartzose flake that seems to have been employed as a scraper. It came from Bena Luidi, where the Lulua River enters the the Kasai. Mr. Verner said that specimens were not uncommon, but high-water prevented our visiting the locality, which I believe had not been reported heretofore. It lies near the end of navigation of the Kasai River in the region where the country becomes broken and mountainous and rapids begin. It illustrates the suggestion already made. We must expect the list of localities for such objects to be greatly extended. We should not be surprised at the discovery of stone-age sites upon all important tributaries of the Congo at the points where rapids begin.

THE TRADE BEADS OF WISCONSIN.

Publius V. Lawson, LL. B.

When Perrot went among the Mascoutin near Princeton on the upper Fox River, about 1665, he threw *rassade*, to the women saying, "these will better adorn your children and girls, than do their usual ornaments." This was a French term for porcelain round glass beads, white or colored. The long tubular beads being called *canons*. The leggings worn by the Indian and hunter in winter as early as 1686 were ornamented with bead designs. The Intendant Begon entered as an item of expense in the wars with the Fox tribe during the years 1715 to 1717, "22,545 porcelain beads at 10 livre the 1,000 beads," equal to the value of $45.00, present currency; "2 livres of Rassade at 4 livres," equal to $1.00; "6,466 porcelain beads at 30 livres for 1,000 beads." Louvigny in the same wars, "for buying provisions and for making presents to the savages," had "3,970 porcelain at 30 livres a thousand," equal to $24.00 current money, or about 30 cents the thousand.

The English "belt," corresponding to the French "collar of porcelain," was made by the Indians of native wampum, fabricated from sea or fresh water shells, bones, copper or stone, or of the glass or porcelain beads of white contact; and by the whites of their trade glass or porcelain beads. These belts were the tribal archives and necessary as the deeds of treaty on every occasion of council either among the aborigines, or between them and the whites. They were given for murder, for wives for territory, or peace. The gravest and most solemn affairs were satisfied by transfer of the eternal wampum belt. When de Langlade was sent by Sinclair to command the tribes in the burning of St. Louis, he carried a number of belts from Sinclair to the plains savages, made with a figure of two men grasping hands. Poor Gorrell left at the moss-

grown picket fort of La Baye, out on the farthest frontier, in the Fox River valley, was greatly embarrassed for lack of beads for belts to give in his councils with the tribes who came to him from many miles about. After buying all the traders possessed and borrowing all he could from the squaws, he caused to be made over, "belts received from the different nations, as pledges of their fidelity," containing 21,800 wampum." These, made into belts, were again given out to the visiting savages with a speech like this: "By these belts, I wipe away all the blood that was spilt and bury all your brothers bones that remain unburied on the face of the earth, that they may grieve you no more, and to open a passage to your hearts, and light a fire of friendship and concord. I also clear a great road from the rising to the setting sun, that all nations may travel freely and safely." When Pemoussa, the great Fox chief, plead for the lives of the women and children at Detroit, he laid down a wampum belt with the remark, "This belt is to pray you to recollect that you are our kindred." The Potawatomi women "put on all the porcelain beads they possess, so that after their fashion they look very well dressed."

A belt of wampum was given to cover the life of a victim of savage murder. Beads, vermillion, feathers and red cloth were the chief articles of savage decoration of both sexes and so continue down to this day. A shock of color would ever attract the aboriginal attention and a handful of beads was worth more than a handful of powder or corn to their improvident senses. The beads of the white man were equal in savage imagination to their firearms and equally cherished as their chief gain by white contact. A trader could purchase the rich furs of the continent with a bag of beads. The wampum belt was the most solemn token at the feast, making for war, and making for peace, remaining the cherished relic of all tribes.

All the literature of the missionary, the voyageur, the coureurs de bois, and the discoverer down from those far off romantic days, come to us laden with the merits of a belt of wampum and a string of beads. The conquest of the continent was made with the bloodless arms of a string of beads. Every canoe in every fleet was laden with its bags of beads, as necessary to the success of the voyage of the missionary, trader or discoverer as his salt pork and dry corn. When Ainsee was

sent along the Fox River to renew the English friendship after the war of the Revolution, he had with him the sesame to savage hearts, the belt of wampum for every tribe.

The archeologists searching now among the refuse on the ancient site of trader huts or Indian towns find among the debris the stray lost beads in larger or smaller quantity. On the Doty Island shore of the Fox River just above the loggery of Governor Doty, in Neenah, down from the old Winnebago village site, in Nicolet cove, there is a bank of lake shore sand and gravel, mixed with shell, where the school boy year after years has picked up quantities of trade beads and named it the "Bead Beach." For many years the boys have dug into this sand with their hands and with much patience picked out the stray beads. In this manner there have been gathered a number of quarts. Others have indulged in the same fascinating pastime. The author has a string of these beads four feet long recovered one by one from these sands.

ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK IN WYOMING.

HARLAN I. SMITH,
Department of Prehistoric Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History.

I recently returned from a superficial archeological reconnaissance of the southern half of the State of Wyoming. This region is near the center of a vast neglected field for archeological research to which I called attention in my contribution to the Boas Anniversary Volume of 1907.

The neglected area extends from the arctic region on the North to the Mandan remains of Dakota and the well known archeological remains of the Mississippi Valley on the east; to the Cliff Dwellings on the south and the rich archeological finds of the Santa Catalina Islands, the Sacramento Valley of California and the plateau culture of Washington, and British Columbia on the west.

The region is so vast and the problems are so numerous, that no one institution, much less any individual, might hope to more than begin the work. The Museum has done this through my preliminary trip. I endeavored to interest not only the local educational institutions, but all the great museums in the Country to cooperate in the work.

Among the problems to be solved, the following may be mentioned. When did man first appear in the region? Judging from the results of exploration in other places it may take many years of the combined efforts of all who are interested before extensive evidence on this point is discovered. What was the culture of these first inhabitants? Was there more than one culture in the area, either at various places or during different periods? How was the culture affected by the introduction of the horse? No doubt the coming of the horse to a people whose only beast of burden was the dog, caused a great ad-

vance in their culture, as it would enable them to travel further in search of food, to possess and transport more property and to become somewhat more independent of the scanty water supply.

The larger part of the area was inhabited by tribes of Indians belonging to the Athabascan, Algonkin, Siouan and Shoshonean groups. An examination of the archeological remains will throw light upon the early history of these people and their migrations.

The central portion of the area was the home of the American bison, upon which the Indians, when first met by the whites, depended not only for their food, but for the material for their clothing, moccasins, covers for their tipis and ferry boats or rafts, backgrounds, upon which to paint their calendars, and other things of like character. The horns and bones furnished them with material for various articles and implements, among which may be mentioned spoons, bowls, skin scrapers, etc.

After all the vaunted superiority of the white race, our people today are holding the cattle much as the Indian held the buffalo. For instance, the Indians held the herds at the North Platte River in order that the tribes living north of the river might be able to get the buffalo all through the year, for if left to themselves, the herds would have traveled further to the south in winter. Our round-up and general treatment of the cattle of the plains, resembles today and always has in wildness and cruelty the buffalo hunt of the Red Men.

In the eastern part of Wyoming, some extensive quarries, where the prehistoric people found quarzite and jasper, out of which to make chipped implements, have been known for some years. I visited these, securing specimens and photographs, and, also discovered other extensive quarries, some of them covering acres in the same general region. Beside these, notes were taken of still other quarries known to the local ranchers. Nearly everywhere in Wyoming, but more in the eastern part, circles of stones marking the sites of ancient tipis were found. They may be counted by the hundred in the southern part of Converse County. These stones were no doubt used to hold down the skin covering of the tipi. Stones are still employed

for this purpose by the Blackfoot Indians in Montana, only a short distance to the north.

Pictographs painted in red and black, and petroglyphs cut or pecked on the cliffs were noticed, especially in the vicinity of the Wind River Mountains. A number of these were photographed, some of them represent horses, proving them to have been made since the white man brought the horse to America, others represented the buffalo.

Steatite pots in the form of an egg, with the tip of the largest end cut off, and apparently of a type unknown in other parts of America, were noticed, especially in western Wyoming. True pottery was rare. Less than a dozen sites where it occurred, have been located and these were all well towards the southern part of the State. They probably mark the northern limits of pottery in this portion of the area.

In the vicinity of Hammond in the Algonkin area, caves into which the wolves had dragged bones of cattle, sheep and other animals, and in front of which is much village debris, and a large number of tipi circles, as well as some petroglyphs, probably contain many remains, and this vicinity as well as the eastern slope of the Wind River Mountains, would probably repay detailed exploration. Several months' work in the latter region would be sure to enable the explorer to secure a collection of photographs, illustrating the art of the vicinity, as executed in the form of petroglyphs.

It would seem to be the duty of the students of the Cliff Dwelling and Pueblo region to explore northward into this vast neglected area, in an attempt at finding the northern limit of that culture. The students of the archeology of the Mississippi Valley, have a similar duty to perform in determining the western limits of the agricultural culture of that Valley. While the students of California owe it to the world to investigate the eastern portion of California and Nevada. The eastern limits of the plateau culture of southern British Columbia, and Washington, should also be defined.

A MANDAN VILLAGE SITE.

H. C. Fish,
Curator, State Historical Society of North Dakota.

We can not say that the Mandans are a Wisconsin Indian altho it has been stated that these Indians journeyed from their ancient homes in Ohio and stopped for a time in the southern part of the State. And there has been reported the existence of ancient circular earth lodges in southern Wisconsin. Whether we can substantiate these reports is another question. Catlin seems to have seen these circular earth remains all the way up the Missouri from St. Louis and it may be true that the Mandan went down the Ohio and up the Missouri instead of coming overland or by the great lakes. Our earliest authentic records place the Mandan in established villages located along the Missouri and its tributaries from Bismarck to a place one hundred miles up the river.

These villages are made famous in history by the visits of Lewis and Clark, Catlin, Maximilian, Bradbury, Brackenridge, and by many other minor lights.

Out over the broad rolling hills three miles northwest of Bismarck, on the east bank of the Missouri, is the site of an ancient village possessing natural defences of a high order. For scenic beauty this site can not be surpassed. One is pleased at the broadness and the grandeur of the outlook; the long stretches of river, the rolling tumbling hills all about, the vacant spot of Custer's fort across in the old Sioux territory, and Little Heart Butte 15 miles to the south. Viewing what nature has done to protect the citadel it appeals to us at once as an ideal place for an Indian village.

The trails leading into the village are still discernable and approach the site along two beaten paths entering the village by the way of two once fortified gates. The village site covers about

Plate 3. Courtesy of Mrs. Katherine M. Pierce.

MOUNDS PRESERVED IN MOUND CEMETERY, RACINE, WISCONSIN.

three and a half acres and lies on a level summit in the form of a circle. On the west the ground slopes nearly perpendicularly down a hundred feet to what was at that time the river bank. The north, northwest and south are less precipitous and are protected by a sort of a platform along the hillside which is some ten feet below the crest of the hill. Here was probably a ditch or a wall so placed that it would be a protection against an attack from those sides. The ravines on the north and the south gradually approach the east side until we have an unprotected neck of land 250 feet wide. This is the place where they must repel the old Sioux invader. Stretching out on this side is a level open space which extends east unbroken for a thousand feet and farther on is a higher plat of ground, and all a gradual slope towards the village. At this narrow unprotected neck of land are a series of fortifications. This place was protected by a ditch and a wall. The wall shows plainly a breastwork in the form of two ox-bow protuberances which reach out toward the plain for twenty feet and which are equal distances from the sides of the narrow neck of land. These are the remains of a well flanked gate.

Entering the village proper our attention is at once attracted by the large number of rings with a slight depression in the center. There are eighteen of these house sites around the edge of the village. Some of the depressions mark the location of old caches which are sometimes in front of the door and often in the house. In less ancient Mandan villages we would find the walls of the houses standing some two feet above the village and showing the openings of the doors, but this site is too old to show such walls. These houses were from thirty to sixty feet in diameter and made of earth over rafters of willow with a smooth coating of pounded clay on top of the house. A number of families lived in them. In the center of the village is a clear place where in all probability once stood the sacred house of the Mandan.

On the northeast side of the hill, some twenty-five feet from the village proper is a large granite boulder 7x12 feet in dimensions. On the lower part of this boulder is a smooth depression about as large as a dinner plate. Here many a Mandan woman has ground the corn for the family, and here many a village

happening has probably been discussed by the crowd of waiting squaws. Near the upper part of the boulder is another small depression about as large as a small round butter plate. This was used to split cherries and grind berries of various kinds. This boulder, of all the ancient surroundings of the village, brings us to a realization of the years that have passed by the prairies since the Mandan dwelt here.

The Mandan were a clean, careful people and so their village was swept of all debris. This was thrown over the steep banks, and today broken relics of pottery, bones, implements and beads are found on the steep sides of the village. There is a ravine on the northwest side showing a well defined trail down toward the river. Their dead were buried on scaffolds to the east on the rise of ground just beyond the level space in front of the fortified gates.

Down across a deep ravine to the north of the village is a fertile hillside which was very likely used for garden purposes. When this village was peopled, when the ravages of Sioux and smallpox tore the life from this citadel is unknown, but it was probably from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five years ago. Few Mandan are left in the Missouri Valley, the language has changed, the culture has changed, and as a nation the Mandans are extinct, leaving us many interesting remains to ponder over and discuss.

Plate 4. Courtesy of W. H. Elkey.

COPPER CRESCENT.
Chilton, Calumet County, Wisconsin. Logan Museum, Beloit College.

ABORIGINAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE SELECTION OF MATERIALS FOR TOOLS.

GEO. L. COLLIE,
Curator, Logan Museum.

Under this head it is my desire to discuss some evidences that the American aborigine exercised deliberate choice when he picked out materials for the manufacture of artifacts.

Stone had to be shaped by some one or more of five processes as is well known. These manual arts, as stated by Holmes, are as follows: 1. Fracturing by splitting, breaking, flaking. 2. Bruising by battering, pecking, bushing. 3. Abrading by grinding, rubbing, polishing. 4. Incising by cutting, piercing, drilling. 5. Modeling by stamping or hammering. These shaping arts called for different types of material in several instances and this necessitated choice on the worker's part at the outset. He not only needed to know what kind of an artifact he was to make, but which of the several processes he was to employ before he finally settled upon the material he would use. Man learned by slow degrees and by experience the nature of rock properties. He learned to distinguish between different types of rocks much as a modern geologist does in the field by taking account of two features, namely: 1. The mineralogical composition. 2. The texture of the rock. I do not mean to infer that early man was absolutely guided by the quality of the rock, other factors entered into the choice, but rock character was always a prominent factor.

All artifacts are the resultant of an interaction between several factors,—character of the rock, need of the worker, form of the blank selected, skill of the worker. If the tool maker was in a hurry for a utensil he would be likely to choose material easier to work than ordinarily would be the case,—material that he could shape hurriedly. If he were not skilful he

would spend time to look for a blank that was a close approximation to the desired tool, that he might be spared the necessity of shaping it with his unskilled fingers. This would often mean the selection of poorer material than might have been the case under different circumstances. Primitive man, as a recent writer has pointed out, had to exercise more real mental acumen and sagacity, had to be more agile and alert and bring into action more varied qualities of mind and body in order to live than the great mass of our present population. He used his mind and his judgment in the selection of materials, he weighed all of the pros and cons in the choice of materials for artifacts just as he did in all the concerns of life. A prevailing notion that he picked up any old stray piece of rock that came conveniently to his hand is a mistake; his choices were results of purpose and intellectual effort. To illustrate my position, allow me to select one type of tool, the grooved axe, and discuss the choice of materials for that particular utensil. It must be borne in mind that early man in Wisconsin rarely used quarried material for axes, he sought rather for water worn or ice worn cobbles, and made the axe from these partially shaped and polished forms. It must also be remembered that there are three general classee of rocks, viz: The igneous, clastic and the metamorphic. The igneous rocks are of two general types, the coarser grained intrusives such as the granites and the finer textured extrusives like basalts and their close relatives the diabases, though the latter is often quite coarsely crystalline.

In selecting material for axes the aborigine employed both types of igneous rocks.

Clastic rocks are of two general types, those deposited in solution from water and those deposited from mechanical suspension. Flint, chert, etc., are examples of the former: sandstone, limestone, etc., are instances of the latter. The aborigine rarely used this type of rock for axes. The metamorphic rocks are made from the two preceding types by heat and pressure. They have certain structural features, as a rule, such as cleavage and fissility. There is a banded arrangement of the material not due to deposition but to dynamic action, hence arises the familiar banded structure of such metamorphic rocks as gneiss and schist. This type of rock was used by early man for axes to

some extent. Nine-tenths of the axes in a given collection are made of igneous rocks, and the great bulk of the igneous rocks used are the fine textured rocks, especially basalt and diabase. No rock is better suited for pecking and polishing than the finer grained igneous rocks, nor on the whole are any more resistant to fracture, none are tougher. These are qualities of prime importance in axes. The very fact that so large a percentage of axes are made of the best obtainable material is significant of the fact that early man deliberately sought for certain qualities and looked until he found them.

It shows how truly he was a judge of rock composition and texture, of the suitableness of any given rock for a given purpose. Let us consider in more detail some of the features which he sought, or those which he rejected. In selecting a rock for axe purposes, other things being equal, he would take first of all a quartzless type. If it were a question between granite, which contains quartz, and syenite, which has little, he would almost invariably select the latter. You very rarely see an axe made of quartz bearing rock in this region. The axe maker was aware apparently of the hardness of the mineral, of the difficulty with which it was worked, and he naturally avoided rocks that contained it in abundance when seeking axe material. He recognized the mineral, because in rocks which have such similarities as syenite and granite he chose the former, that is, he did not depend upon color or texture alone to guide him, but he must have looked for that glassy mineral that we call quartz.

Though he used quartz abundantly for other purposes we do not find him selecting the massive forms of that mineral for axes except occasionally. Then again the axe maker selects rocks that are relatively free from mica. Rocks rich in that mineral are used for pendants and ceremonials, but not for axes or other tools that have to undergo hard usage. Micaceous rocks flake readily, and they also show a marked tendency to disintegration through hydration. Here again the aborgine recognized a mineral which contributed undesirable qualities to a rock and he rejected it. Again he refrained from using coarse grained types of rocks, as a rule. He chose rather those of fine and even texture. The only common exception in Wisconsin is the employment of feldspar porphry where the porphyritic

crystals are sometimes of fair size. The crystals in coarse grained rocks have coarse structural planes. They tend to fracture along such planes readily, and fragments will break out from the parent mass and mar, if not ruin the tool. Experience taught early man the inefficiency of such materials and his judgment, of which we are speaking, kept him from wasting his time in experimenting with them.

Again the aborgine avoided the use of rocks that contain gneissic and schistose structures. Rocks that contain well developed planes of any sort are obviously unfit for axes, as they tend to split along these structural planes and become unfitted for use; hence, metamorphic rocks are not useful for axes and are not commonly employed save the greenstone, a metamorphosed igneous rock which was used quite extensively by axe makers along the shore of Lake Michigan, especially in the neighborhood of Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Greenstone possesses a fine texture. It is hard and tough and forms an ideal material in many respects, but it has this one drawback, it does contain a great many structural planes, and the axe sooner or later comes to grief. How rarely a greenstone axe is well finished, the aborgine knew all too well that in some unexpected hour it would break. If 90 per cent of our Wisconsin axes are made of igneous rocks, about 8 per cent perhaps are made of metamorphic rocks, while the remaining 2 per cent are formed from sedimentary rocks of various types, chiefly sandstone and limestone. The latter were not used if any better material were at hand, and axes made of this material are generally found in the south-west portion of the state in the Driftless region where better material was and is scarce, and where it was often necessary to use the local limestone or sandstone. Clastic rocks lack the cohesion and hardness that is desirable in axes; they break easily, become dull very readily and need constant attention. Aborigines did not restrict themselves to this somewhat limited choice of materials from volition. Wherever opportunity afforded he selected unusual types of rock and thus showed his desire for variety and wide range of materials. This is shown by his employment of jadeite, hematite, actinolite, etc., wherever they were obtainable. It is noticeable that in this country, the axe maker sought a type of material that could be pecked and

polished. He did not use flaking material very abundantly, but just the reverse seems to be true in Europe. This may be due partly to the fact that a better grade of flint is found in Europe than here, and it is obtainable much more readily in the soft chalk than in limestone, or it may be due to an entirely different trend in culture. In contrast to the selection of materials for axes we find that the large hammers or bone crushers, etc., were made of a greater diversity of materials in which quartz bearing rocks are not infrequent. The aim seemed to be to select a cobble as near to the desired shape as possible without much reference to material. Comparatively little work needed to be done upon these types beyond pecking a groove. On the other hand, in pestles and mortars, we find that tough, fine grained, quartzless rocks of igneous origin are employed, as a rule, though the use of fine limestones is not unusual. Here again there seems to be an avoidance of quartz bearing rocks, possibly because they disliked the coarse grit which would inevitably arise when such rocks were employed.

What has been said regarding the axe illustrative of aboriginal judgment and knowledge might be repeated for each type of artifact. In each case we should find that the worker had particular reasons why he selected material for a certain artifact, and that these reasons were founded in an understanding of the mineralogical and structural differences in rocks. If we study ornaments and ceremonial stones, we shall see that ordinarily he selected a soft ornamental rock, especially the banded slates, but if he chose to use igneous rocks he rarely employed the types used for axes, but ordinarily the handsome porphyries which made showy and attractive objects. If he wished material for net weights or sinkers for lines or weights for spears, he took the easily worked and abundant sandstones and limestones, which he rejected for other and harder usage.

If we examine that great and important series, the spear-heads and arrowheads, we still find a distinct tendency to select materials of a definite kind for these purposes. Silica of some sort is usually taken because of its peculiar conchoidal form of fracture, its hardness and its non-cleavability. It is of distinct importance that a point and edge of enduring character should be obtained with the least expenditure of time effort. This was

secured more readily through the flaking and chipping process than by any other means. There is a great variety of material in the silica group, some of it being better fitted for points than others.

The most desirable material is that which has sufficient homogeneity, both in material and structure to be trustworthy. Chalcedony and some of its varieties, flint, chert, jasper are the best fitted on the whole to meet such a test. Chalcedony is not crystalline, nor is it on the whole, amorphous, that is, without some structure. The crystallic forms, such as quartz proper, do not fulfill the conditions because the crystalline structure interferes with conchoidal fracture and the workman cannot be certain that he will come out at the last with the form he set out to make. This is also true of sedimentary types like quartzite; the grain of the rock interferes with the fracture and causes it to break unevenly. In spite of all the argument about the matter, it is correct to say that there is comparatively little true flint in the United States, at least the Indian used little, instead he used its close relative chert of which there is great abundance. And, taking it all in all, this was the best material he had and he knew it and acted accordingly. As a rule, chert, jasper and the like occur in limestones in nodules very often, or in thin irregular layers. Chert and jasper are softer and more brittle than flint because of impurities. It is also less uniform in texture as a whole. The aborigines of this country did not have as good an opportunity for materials as did those who lived in the region of the chalk beds of Europe. We find the Indian using other materials such as obsidian, a very superior type, though more brittle, and on the whole softer than chert. Some of the finer grained lithoidal igneous rocks were also employed though sparingly. They are not very trustworthy for fine work.

I wish to reiterate the statement that if in any given region there is a choice of material for points, we find early man using the best, and in any given nodule either selecting the best or making an attempt to chip it out in the process of finishing the weapon. It is also noticeable in this region that the best and the most perfect artifacts are made from material brought from

a distance, while the smaller more common and less valuable articles are made from local material. A master mechanic who was trying to make a choice piece would not try his hand on poor material, he must have the best or he did not work.

I trust that I have succeeded partially, at least, in the attempt to show that the aborigine had some real discernment in the choice of materials, and that this discernment rested upon mental processes, upon comparison, upon inferences drawn from comparison, and that in his ability to select the right material for any given service, he was no whit behind the white man who lives in his place today.

PEBBLE NET-WEIGHTS.

GEO. A. WEST,
Vice-President, Wisconsin Archeological Society.

That one of the several methods formerly employed by the Wisconsin Indians in securing a supply of fish was by the use of gill-nets is evidenced by the stone net-weights found on their village sites along the west shore of Lake Michigan. These are usually oval in shape, from two to six inches in length, half as wide, less than an inch in thickness and contain an artificial notch on each side.

The ordinary water-worn pebble of convenient form, taken from the beach, was notched by one or two simple blows and utilized as a sinker, the native fishermen thus availing themselves of the material nearest at hand. The softer varieties of stone were most generally selected, yet many were made of granite and other hard rocks.

From the village and camp sites extending along the shores of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Kenosha, this state, a large number of these net weights have been secured; Mr. F. H. Lyman of Kenosha having more than 200 of these rude implements in his collection. The Black River village sites along the lake

shore some miles directly south of Sheboygan, in this state, have produced large numbers of these net-weights, a fine series of which is in the collection of Mr. Lee R. Whitney of Milwaukee. On the shore of Lake Superior, near Bayfield, Wisconsin, the writer secured a number of examples of the same kind.

This style of net-weights, notched at the sides or at the ends, are frequently met with in the eastern states. An occasional specimen is found containing four notches. Thousands of them have been collected along the Susquehana River, by Mr. T. M. M. Gernerd, of Muncey, Pa., which are precisely the same shape as those found in Wisconsin. Some have notches at the ends and others at both sides and ends, (The Now and Then, v. 11, 75.) A series of 76 "notched pebbles" was found by Dr. C. C. Abbott, in 1878, near Bordentown, New Jersey (Abbott: Primitive Industry, 238). Within historic times similar net-weights have been in use by the Chinooks and other tribes of the northwest coast of America, (Rau: Prehistoric Fishing, 157–59).

Perforated stones were used by the southern Indians, attached to grape vines, to drag along the bottom of streams that the fish might be driven into their fish-traps (Jones: Antiq. of the So. Ind., 338). Perforated stone sinkers are not, to the writer's knowledge, met with in Wisconsin. It has been thought that the stone implements known as plummets, occasionally met with in this state, were also employed as net-weights.

The net-weights of Wisconsin occur almost exclusively along the shores of lakes Michigan and Superior, which would seem to indicate that nets were used by the Indians for capturing fish that swim in schools, as do the whitefish and herring of these lakes. From the absence of sinkers in any numbers along the shores of our interior lakes and streams, it is evident that other means, such as the spear, the arrow and fish trap, were employed by them in securing fish from those waters.

As to the style, material and size of the nets used we have no certain information, but, judging from the ingenuity and skill exhibited by the early Indians in the manufacture of pipes, pottery and other artifacts found on the same sites with the net weights, we are led to the belief that their nets were not only ingeniously made, but fully answered all requirements. Al-

though the implements of this class found in Wisconsin are among the rudest of aboriginal artifacts, their frequent occurence indicates that they played an important purpose in the domestic life of the early Indian, and do no less than the finest wrought implements help to illustrate his mode of life.

Additional Notes and References.—Dr. W. A. Phillips reported the occurrence of notched net-weights on the camp sites located along the Lake Michigan shore-line from Kenosha, Wisconsin, southward into Indiana. (Smithson, Rep. 1897, p. 588.) Dr. A. Gerend mentions a cache of twenty-five as found on the Black River sites, near Sheboygan. (Wis. Archeo., v. 1, no. 3, p. 17, fig. 2.) At the time his contribution was printed (1902), he evidently did not suspect their purpose. Series and single specimens of these net-weights collected by Mr. Chas. E. Brown on both the Black River and Kenosha sites have been placed in the State Historical museum; in the Public museum at Oshkosh; in the museums at St. Francis Seminary, at Beloit, Carroll and Ripon colleges, and at Lawrence University. He reports the finding of several specimens at Montgomery Lake, Kenosha County. H. H. Willard reports the presence of similar implements at Mazomanie. We may therefore expect that their occurrence may yet be noted on other Wisconsin River sites, and possibly from other interior points in Wisconsin.—Editor.

BANNER OR CEREMONIAL STONES.

C. H. Robinson.
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Every student of American ethnology and every collector of artifacts of the pre-Columbian Indians of that part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, has observed the artistically formed and beautifully finished objects of stone, which, for want of knowledge of the use to which they were applied, writers on ethnology have generally called "Banner Stones," or "Ceremonial Stones."

These objects are rare as compared with the many thousands of arrowheads, spears, knives, stone axes, celts and even pipes, but they are still occasionally found east of the great plains region, in districts widely separated, and which, at the advent of the whites, were inhabited by tribes of different linguistic families.

If similar objects have been found in the ruins of the cave dwellings or ancient pueblos of the Southwest, the fact has escaped the writer's attention.

These stones are usually of the most artistic form, the two wings being equal, so far as the eye can detect, and much labor and skill have been expended upon them; their form and finish being more elaborate than any other article of primitive Indian manufacture, not excepting pipes.

The most common form is that of the illustration (Plate 5) which is of the full size of one in the writer's collection, found near Colonial Beach, Virginia, about sixty miles below Washington City, on the Potomac River. It is of very black slate, highly polished, and striations made by the flint drill may be seen the entire length of the hole or orifice.

This form, or some slight variation of it, all tending toward an appearance of a bird in flight with outspread wings, is found in all, unless we except a few objects which have more the ap-

pearance of small pick-axes; but these, in the writer's opinion, may have been used for a different purpose.

These artifacts could not by any possibility have been intended or used as weapons, utensils, tools or implements, for, as a rule, they are of slate or other equally friable material and would have been shattered by the first blow; so, the name "double-bladed-axes," given them by some writers, may well be discarded. The writer has, however, in his collection a banner stone exactly like the one shown in the plate, which is made of very hard stone; but in this case the hardness of the material doubtless discouraged the artist, for, although the form is complete and it was probably polished, the work was abandoned and the article discarded when the drilling of the hole had progressed about one-fourth of the distance from each end.

So far as has come to the writer's knowledge, no use of such stones on the part of any Indian tribes has been observed since the whites came in contact with them, and no Indian has been able to explain their use or purpose, when questioned in regard to them; and it must be supposed that, whatever may have been the reason for their manufacture, the use had terminated so long before the discovery of the country by the whites that there existed no longer even a tradition in regard to them, and they were as great a mystery to the Indians as they still are to the student of ethnology; but the elaborate form and artistic finish of nearly-all, at once suggest that their use must have been of great importance.

Some writers have advanced the theory that these stones with a staff or long stick inserted in the hole, were used as batons of office or symbols of official authority; while others conclude they may have been carried in religious processions as symbols of a cult or worship.

As against the first hypothesis, is the fact that when the whites first came in contact with the Indians of this region, they found no such governmental or social organization as would require or support the use of such insignia, and had such conditions ever existed, it is scarcely possible that such a backward step in social progress would have been taken as to have occasioned the abandonment of the office and its insignia. Such retrogression has rarely, if ever, occurred in the social progress

of a primitive people. The rule has been to elaborate and extend rather than curtail or abandon official ceremonies and insignia.

Against the second theory suggested above, the objection obtains that among the Indian tribes which inhabited the region over which the banner stones are distributed, none, with perhaps the exception of the Nachez, had even traces of such public worship as would have included processions with sacred symbols. On the contrary, among the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, the worship of the Indians, if such it may be called, was that of "making medicine" by the individual, for the most part in private, the worshipper carefully secluding himself from all observation. To this, however, there may have been the exception of occasional public incantations by medicine-men acting as rain-makers or conducting the ceremonial dances, but even these differed so greatly among the tribes as to make it difficult to believe that in them they could all have used the banner stone, especially as no such symbols have been observed in these same ceremonials when many times witnessed by whites, and it is almost conclusive that if ever so used they would have been retained.

In the absence of reliable information on the subject, the writer ventures to suggest, not as conclusive but as a subject for thought and investigation, the following as a possible solution of the enigma of the banner stone.

Students of American ethnology and Indian folk-lore have observed that among many tribes bird myths are common. That of the Thunder Bird in its various forms is perhaps the most familiar. It is not only found in the folk-lore of many tribes, but is represented upon shell gorgets and other objects taken from mounds of apparently great antiquity.

It is well known that the head of the woodpecker was used in many of the incantations of the medicine men of different tribes and in the "mystery-bag" given to the young warrior when initiated into manhood, some of the tribes still continuing to do so.

The object of this paper is to suggest that the myth of the Thunder Bird may have been of such great antiquity as to have come down through tradition and folk-lore tales from the more

Plate 5.

BANNER STONE.

primitive ages before the separation into linguistic stocks or separate tribes, and that this symbol, in the form of the banner stone, remained with all for many generations and long after the cult or worship of the supernatural being for whom it may have been the symbol, had been superceded by other cults. In such case it is not all unlikely that these symbols, being praccally of indestructible material, were regarded with superstitious reverence long after knowledge of their meaning had been lost to tradition. We have a warrant for this suggestion in the fact that the burning of incense in our present day churches and a number of other ceremonials of Christian worship, are undoubtedly shadows of primitive observances.

After the cult of the Thunder Bird had been swallowed up by other beliefs, the banner stone, if still an object of superstitious reverence, may well have been used by the medicine-men in their incantations or appeals for benefits, or in their treatment of disease, as the symbol of some powerful but unknown spirit.

As tending to support the writer's theory that the Banner Stone was the symbol of a very ancient bird myth, it may be observed, that, while to some extent conventionalized, nearly all have more or less the form of a bird in flight. Now if a stick be thrust through the hole in the stone, the head of a woodpecker or other bird affixed at the end, and, perhaps some tail-feathers below, the resemblance to a bird in flight will be sufficiently striking to convince one that it was intended; and if so, a religious cult or some other powerful motive there must have been to induce the expenditure of skill and labor necessary in the manufacture of these objects; and if in the earliest ages of the Indians these stones were connected with a religious superstition or belief, it is but reasonable that the symbol itself should be regarded with fear or reverence and be retained with the pipes and other paraphernalia of the medicine-men, long after the cult or worship had itself been lost to tradition.

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THE PRESERVATION OF THE MAN MOUND

HABITATIONS OF THE SIOUX IN MINNESOTA

WISCONSIN SPIRIT STONES

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MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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SESSIONS

These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July to October no meetings will be held

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life Members, $25.00. Sustaining Members, $5.00

Annual Members, $2.00

All communications in regard to the Wisconsin Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to C. E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office, State Historical Museum, Madison, Wis.

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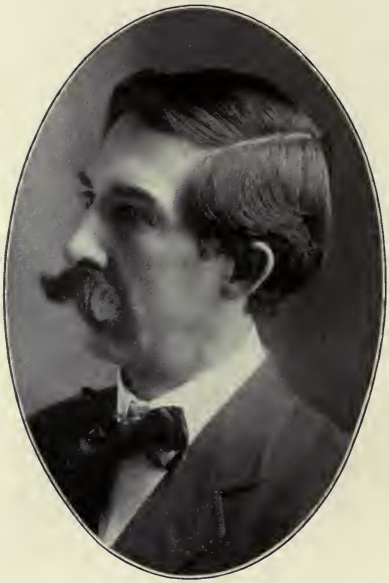

H. E. COLE

Chairman, Man Mound Committee

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

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THE PRESERVATION OF THE MAN MOUND

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Secretary and Curator, Wisconsin Archeological Society

About the year 1859, William H. Canfield, a pioneer surveyor of Sauk County, Wisconsin, while making a survey in Greenfield Township, was informed of the location in the vicinity, of an Indian earthwork. Being greatly interested in the mounds which abounded in this part of the county, Mr. Canfield visited the site to which he had been directed and on July 23, 1859, took measurements and prepared a diagram of the mound. As the land was then overgrown with brush and timber the task he thus assumed was no slight one, as those who have attempted surveys of mounds under similar circumstances will appreciate. As the mound was quite different in character from any then known to him, he deemed it of importance to report its discovery and to present a copy of his plat to his friend, Dr. Increase A. Lapham, then residing at Milwaukee, and to whom he had previously furnished surveys of Sauk County mound groups, some of which had appeared as illustrations in Lapham's Antiquities of Wisconsin, which was published in 1855. (See Plate 1.)

Dr. Lapham also became greatly interested in the huge effigy, and published with the aid of the surveyor's notes, a brief description and figure of it in a short article entitled "Man-Shaped Mounds of Wisconsin," which appeared in Volume IV of the Wisconsin Historical Collections, of the year 1859. Dr.

Lapham was at that time a vice-president and a leading spirit in the work of the State Historical Society. He said:

"I wish to announce the discovery by Mr. William H. Canfield, near Baraboo, in Sauk County, of an ancient artificial mound, or earth-work, of the most strange and extraordinary character of any yet brought to light. It represents, as will be seen by the accompanying drawing, very clearly and decidedly, the human form, in the act of walking, and with an expression of boldness and decision that cannot be mistaken.

The figure is no less than 214 feet in length; the head 30 feet long; the body 100, and the legs 84. The head lies toward the south and the movement is westward. All of the lines of this most singular effigy are curved gracefully, and much care has been bestowed upon its construction. The head is ornamented with two projections or horns, giving a comical expression to the whole figure.

The arms and legs are too short for the proper proportion, and the lower part of the body is too narrow; but with these exceptions the general proportions are good.

The drawing is made from notes of a very minute and careful survey and measurement, by Mr. Canfield. The method of survey adopted was to run a straight line over the middle of the figure, lengthwise, and at intervals of every ten feet measure, at right angles to the bordering lines of the figure. This remarkable "man" lies on the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-eight, in township twelve north, and range seven east, about four miles east of Baraboo. It was surveyed July 23, 1859."

In this article Dr. Lapham figures several other Wisconsin mounds described by R. C. Taylor (1838), and by Stephen Taylor (1843), pioneer antiquarians, as being constructed to represent the human form. Concerning the correctness of the conclusions of these gentlemen he appears to have had grave doubts and after discussing the resemblance of some of these mounds to "bird" effigies, adds at the end of his article:

"But whatever doubts may exist in regard to other mounds, there can be none whatever, with respect to the one discovered by Mr. Canfield, and now first publicly noticed.

It would be idle to attempt to speculate upon the object and meaning of the strange mound here represented. The reader may indulge his own imagination on that subject, and he will perhaps arrive as near the truth as could the most profound antiquary."

Present-day Wisconsin archaeologists recognize the existence in the state of but two unquestioned man mounds, all others so described proving to be but bird effigies. The second mound of this character was located in the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 36, T. 13, R. 3 E., in Sauk County. It has been long

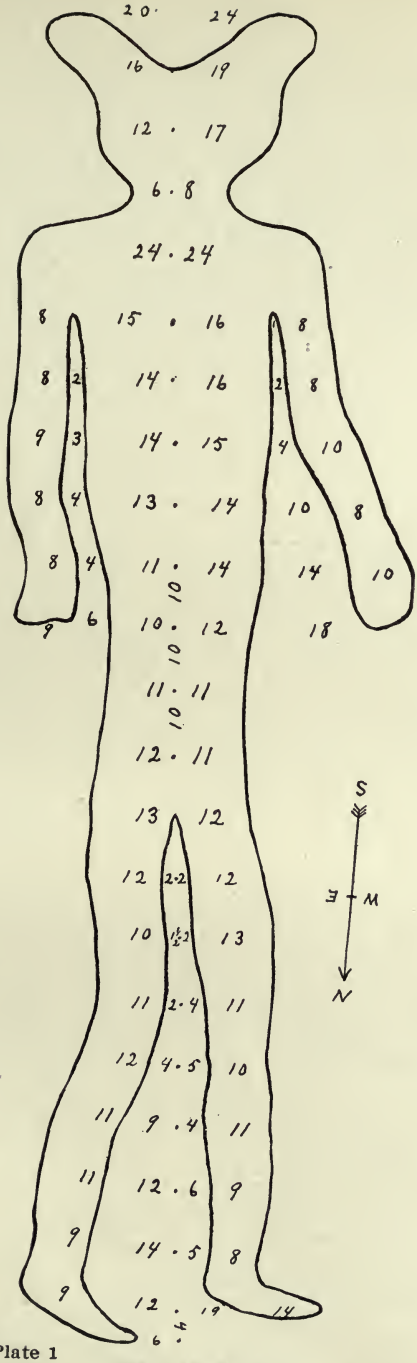

Plate 1

THE MAN MOUND

Greenfield Township, Sauk County

obliterated. The illustration shown in Plate 3, is from a plat of it made by Mr. Canfield in September, 1872.

In the year 1861, Mr. Canfield himself published a work entitled "Outline Sketches of Sauk County," in which a figure of the Greenfield man mound appears. Stephen D. Peet (Preh. Am., v. 2, p. 389) offers the suggestion that Mr. Canfield's man mound may be intended to represent a Dakotan divinity.

In his "Summary of the Archaeology of Eastern Sauk County, Wisconsin" (Wis. Archeo. v. 5, no. 2), published in 1906, Mr. A. B. Stout has included the following description of the Man Mound. It is located in the N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼, Section 28, Greenfield Township.

"This remarkable mound (See Plate 2) lies on nearly level ground about 20 rods from the foot of a steep but talus covered ridge. The legs are cut in two by the road at a point about 20 rods west of the Hoege school house, Joint District No. 9. Reference to the map will show that the mound is in the edge of a break in the bluffs which leads to the river some two miles distant. At present the head, arms and trunk are well preserved.

Mr. Wm. H. Canfield surveyed this mound in 1859. Cuts from his survey have appeared in various publications and references to this mound are frequent. In several of these it is located wrongly. The mound lies with head toward the south and the figure is in the attitude of walking toward the west. The illustration here given is traced from the original plat made by Mr. Canfield. The figures are given just as Mr. Canfield recorded them."

The Joint State Assembly at Baraboo, August 7 and 8, 1908.

At 11:30 a. m. on Friday, August 7 and 8, the members and guests of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and of the Sauk County Historical Society gathered in the Circuit Court room, in the Sauk County Court House, at Baraboo, for the purpose of opening the Joint State Assembly. The welcoming address was delivered by Mr. H. E. Cole of the local historical society, and responded to in behalf of the visitors by President O. J. Habhegger of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. Short addresses on subjects connected with the Assembly and the work of the societies were also delivered by Secretary Brown, Dr. Louis Lotz of Milwaukee, William H. Canfield and Hon. John M. True of Baraboo, H. L. Skavlem

of Janesville, and Rev. F. A. Gilmore of Madison, after which an adjournment was taken.

At 3 p. m. a long procession of automobiles and carriages occupied by those attending the Assembly, left Court House Park in the city and proceeded for a distance of four miles over fine country roads, over the beautiful Baraboo ranges, to Man Mound Park. Soon several hundred persons were assembled on the grounds to participate in the dedication ceremonies.

The Man Mound lies on almost level ground, its great length stretching south from the country highway and being in plain view of all persons passing. To the north and east of its location lies a spacious and almost level valley, dotted here and there by farm houses, cultivated fields and woodlands. A short distance in its rear and bounding the property on that side rises a steep ridge, the wooded slope of which furnishes a beautiful setting to the scene. The great effigy and park were in fine condition. All in a short space of time the grounds, once a tangle of young trees, shrubs and wild vines, had been converted into a pretty park surrounded on three sides by a curtain of young forest trees. Here and there on the property young trees and shrubs had been allowed to remain to afford shade and add to the beauty of the surroundings.

At 4:30 o'clock, Mr. H. E. Cole, acting as master of ceremonies, assembled those present about the tablet near the foot of the mound. Secretary Charles E. Brown then delivered the opening address entitled "The Preservation of the Man Mound." He said:

"About the year 1846, two distinguished pioneer American archeologists, Squier and Davis, located on the crest of a prominent ridge overlooking a picturesque river valley in Adams County, in Ohio, a most remarkable aboriginal earthwork of huge dimensions, since known the world over as the Serpent Mound.

Working under considerable difficulties they completed a survey of the mound and this and their description of it was published by the U. S. government in the following year.

For some 36 years thereafter, the mound attracted but little attention until in the year 1883 Prof. Frederick W. Putnam, chief of the Anthropological Department of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Mass., became greatly interested in it, and with several fellow archeologists visited the site. He found the huge effigy in a very neglected and deplorable condition. A windstorm had uprooted many of the fine trees on the ridge and the great serpent itself had been much mutilated by the cultivation of the soil.

Prof. Putnam became greatly impressed with the need of saving this noble monument of aboriginal art and industry to the American

people and on his return to Boston set about with the enthusiastic purpose of securing funds for its purchase and restoration. He and others whom he succeeded in interesting in this worthy project, labored with such zeal that nearly $6000 was collected with which in 1886 he purchased the property, the title being placed in the name of the trustees of the Peabody Museum.

In the years following, at an additional expenditure of several thousand dollars, explorations of portions of the mound and of the surrounding mounds, village and cemetery sites were undertaken and the property so improved so as "to form a park or resort grounds" for visitors and students. There was also secured the passage of an act by the legislature of Ohio, exempting the property from taxation and placing it under the protection of the state.

This law is notable as being the first passed by any legislative body for the protection of archeologic remains in the United States. Congress and other states have since framed similar measures for the preservation of other aboriginal earthworks.

In subsequent years, the title of the Serpent Mound and park was transferred by the Peabody Museum to the president and fellows of Harvard College, and on the 8th day of October, 1900, by the officers of Harvard to the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, under the condition that it be properly cared for and maintained forever as a free public park. Thus far these conditions have been faithfully carried out. The property has been greatly improved and Serpent Mound Park, which has become one of the great attractions of the middle west, is resorted to each year by hundreds of visitors from all parts of our country, and indeed by travelers from countries beyond the seas. From everywhere scholars and the curious now make pilgrimages to this wonderful structure, by the timely preservation of which remains of Pre-Columbian man, present and future generations of Americans will benefit."

Mr. Brown described in detail the discovery and survey of the Man Mound by William H. Canfield, and its early description by Dr. Increase A. Lapham.

He continued:

"During the year 1905 when A. B. Stout assisted by H. E. Cole, was conducting an archaeological survey of the mounds and other aboriginal evidences in eastern Sauk County for the Wisconsin Archeological Society, they visited the site of the Man Mound and became greatly impressed with its interest, importance and value. They learned upon inquiry that the owner of the land, which was then overgrown with wild vines, brush and small trees, cared nothing for the great earthwork and intended to soon place the tract under cultivation. With laudable zeal they endeavored to create an interest in the preservation of the mound by the acquirement of the property. They appealed to both the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society which appeals were favorably received and plans for its preservation gradually matured. On September 27, 1906, Secretary Brown made a visit to the mound under the guidance of Mr. Stout, and on his return reported to the Wisconsin Archeological Society on the desirability of securing the property.

Shortly thereafter an option on the land was secured by Mr. Stout and at a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Society, held in Milwaukee on December 27, 1906, he appeared and introduced the matter of raising by popular subscription a special fund of $300.00 for its purchase and improvement. His proposal was received with enthusiasm and it was decided to appoint two committees, one consisting of local and the other of Baraboo members, for the purpose of securing the required amount. It was decided to solicit only small individual subscriptions in order to permit as many members as possible to participate.

The committees named were the Messrs. A. B. Stout, H. E. Cole and Jacob Van Orden of Baraboo and E. P. Nemmers, T. D. Schilling and Charles E. Brown. Mr. Schilling being unable to serve was succeeded on the committee by Miss Julia A. Lapham of Oconomowoc. The three gentlemen first named were also appointed by the Sauk County Historical Society to serve as its committee.

The Sauk County Historical Society had already promised its aid, and through the enthusiasm of Miss Lapham, then and now chairman of its landmarks committee, the assistance of various clubs of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs was obtained. Each organization issued appeals for subscriptions to its members and friends and at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Archeological Society held on July 8, 1907, Secretary Brown was able to report a total of $240.85 collected from all sources, and the preservation of the Man Mound was assured. Mr. A. B. Stout delivered addresses to organizations at Baraboo, Sauk City and Evansville, and Mr. P. V. Lawson to the women's clubs at Menasha and Neenah and thus obtained additional funds. Other subscriptions followed and soon the entire amount of money desired had been obtained. In the meantime it was learned with regret by the other societies that the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs not being an incorporated organization could not legally share, as had been intended, in the title of the property.

On October 12, 1907, a tract of about 1¼ acres of land fronting on the public road and including the great Man Mound was purchased from Alba Hoege and wife, Nellie Hoege, for the sum of $225.00 by the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society, the Messrs. Jacob Van Orden and H. E. Cole acting as the agents of the societies.

It is but proper that there should be made public at this time the names of the many members of the two organizations, and of the women's clubs, in every part of Wisconsin, who contributed to the purchase of this noble monument which by their aid and interest it was found possible to permanently preserve.

Dear fellow members and guests of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the Sauk County Historical Society and the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, we have gathered here to-day to celebrate with fitting ceremonies the preservation of this great masterpiece of Wisconsin's ancient effigy builders, to us and the people of our state and country scarcely less important than the wonderful Serpent Mound of Ohio. After several years of work incident to its acquirement we have met to dedicate this great work to the cause of education and to commemorate its saving from destruction by the erection of an appropriate monument and tablet generously provided by one of our most loyal members."

Plate 2

JACOB VAN ORDEN

MEMBER, MAN MOUND COMMITTEE

Mr. William H. Canfield, the honored guest of the occasion, then told of his early interest in Wisconsin antiquities and of the location by himself of the Man Mound. He exhibited a book containing his original survey of this and of other local mounds.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MAN MOUND FUND.

Contributing $1.00.

Prof. F. S. Hyer, Stevens Point.
John T. Reeder, Houghton, Mich.
Olgar P. Olson, Argyle.
Mrs. A. J. Pierce, Racine.
Dr. Louis Falge, Manitowoc.
H. George Schuette, Manitowoc.
Dr. Lewis Sherman, Milwaukee.
W. H. Ellsworth, Milwaukee.
Rev. Anthony Michels, Milwaukee.
Charles E. Brown, Milwaukee.
Miss Alice E. Chapman, Milwaukee.
Fred H. Hoeck, Milwaukee.
E. E. White, Milwaukee.
A. O. Brock, Milwaukee.
F. C. Ringeisen, Milwaukee.
Mrs. James S. Peck, Milwaukee.
Arthur Wenz, Milwaukee.
William Priester, Milwaukee.
Paul Joers, Milwaukee.
Col. Henry Baetz, Milwaukee.
John C. Clark, Milwaukee.
Henry L. Ward, Milwaukee.
O. J. Habhegger, Milwaukee.
George A. West, Milwaukee.
H. A. Crosby, Milwaukee.
Lee R. Whitney, Milwaukee.
Joseph Ringeisen, Jr., Milwaukee.
Rev. B. J. Traudt, Milwaukee.
Rev. L. E. Drexel, St. Francis.
Rev. William Metzdorf, St. Francis.
Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison.
W. G. Kirchoffer, Madison.
Rolland L. Porter, Mukwonago.
Robert Glenn, Lancaster.
W. C. Ward, Waukesha.
G. H. Reynolds, Marshfield.
H. L. Herman, North Milwaukee.
Henry Ellingston, Minnehaha, Minn.
Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. Schumacher, Green Bay.
W. P. Clarke, Milton.
L. T. Crabtree, Crandon.
Rudolph Kuehne, Sheboygan.
E. E. Bailey, Little Rapids.
Rev. E. C. Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn.
Dr. Alphonse Gerend, Cato.
Archie Reid, Jr., Janesville.
Dr. George L. Collie, Beloit.
M. H. Mould, Baraboo.
T. W. English, Baraboo.
C. L. Theurer, Baraboo.
George Andrews, Baraboo.
Hon. W. T. Kelsey, Baraboo.
Verne S. Pease, Baraboo.
A. Fry, Baraboo.
George J. Seamans, Reedsburg.
J. Bates, Reedsburg.
Hon. F. F. Mueller, Reedsburg.
James A. Stone, Reedsburg.
W. H. Ramsey, Reedsburg.
H. E. Paddock, La Vane.
P. B. Conger, Prairie du Sac.
U. C. Cook, Prairie du Sac.
J. J. Ragatz, Prairie du Sac.
J. B. Ragatz, Prairie du Sac.
Alfred Page, Prairie du Sac.
Thomas Baker, Prairie du Sac.
Mrs. L. A. Brown, Spring Green.
Tuesday Club, Kilbourn.
Woman's Club, Fox Lake.
Twentieth Century Club, Rib Lake.
Science Club, Ripon.
M. L. S. C. Club, Menasha.
Mrs. J. W. Livingston, Platteville.
Woman's Club, Kaukauna.
Fortnightly Club, Oconomowoc.
Joseph Johnson, Baraboo.

Contributing $2.00.

Rev. J. G. Laurer, Mosinee.
Mrs. Emma House, Reeseville.
August R. Krauth, Milwaukee.
J. W. Skinner, Milwaukee.
Rev. John A. Reidl, Milwaukee.
David I. Bushnell, St. Louis, Mo.
M. I. Berger, La Crosse.
Home Reading Club, Racine.
Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Mills, Baraboo.
F. R. Bentley, Baraboo.
Lueth Bros., Baraboo.
Beacon Lights Reading Club, Waukesha.
Tuesday Club, River Falls.
Woman's Reading Club, Oshkosh.
Neenah and Menasha Economic Club.
Library Club, Morrisonville ($2.75).
Womans Club, Chippewa Falls.
Y. T. F. Club, Menasha.
Woman's Club, Wauwatosa.
H. M. Johnson Lumber Co., Baraboo ($2.40).

Contributing $3.00.

Louis Lotz, Milwaukee.
David Harlowe, Milwaukee.
A. Kellogg, Baraboo.
Federation of Women's Clubs, Grand Rapids.
Fay Robinson Chapter, D. A. R., Fort Atkinson.

Contributing $5.00.

T. D. Schilling, Milwaukee.
Henry J. Stark, Milwaukee.
Most Rev. S. G. Messmer, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Mary E. Merrill, Milwaukee.
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Madison.
Woman's Club, Kenosha.
Arthur Wilkinson, Baraboo.
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Train, Baraboo.
Miss Luise Gattiker, Baraboo.
E. G. Marriott, Baraboo.
Jacob Van Orden, Baraboo.
W. P. McFetridge, Baraboo.
H. E. Cole, Baraboo.
Hon. Phil Cheek, Baraboo.
E. C. Perkins, Prairie du Sac.
Hon. J. S. Tripp, Baraboo.
Maple Valley Sewing Society, Greenfield.
O. D. Brandenburg, Madison.
Sauk City Literary Society.

Contributing $10.00.

H. C. Putnam, Eau Claire.
Dr. Carl O. Theinhaus, Milwaukee.
Twentieth Century Club, Baraboo.

Contributing $15.00.

Woman's Literary Club, Evansville.

The societies are also indebted to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Palmer, Mr. H. E. French, Mr. A. M. Wells, Mr. W. B. Cowles, Mr. Harry Thornton, The Baraboo News, and others for various services in connection with the purchase and improvement of the property.

At a meeting of the directors of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, held in Milwaukee on December 10, 1907, the committees appointed to secure subscriptions for the purchase of the mound, having successfully completed their work, were discharged with grateful thanks. With the approval of the Sauk County Historical Society, Mr. Charles E. Brown, Mr. A. B. Stout and Miss Julia A. Lapham were appointed the Society's representatives on a joint permanent man mound committee to act in conjunction with three other members, Mr. H. E. Cole, Mr. Jacob Van Orden and Mrs. L. H. Palmer, appointed by the first named organization. This committee was charged with the care and improvement of the property, its action in matters of importance to be subject to the approval of the two societies.

Mr. H. E. Cole, chairman of the committee, immediately entered upon the task of clearing the property of brush and useless trees, of sowing grass seed, setting boundary and hitching posts, and of attending to other matters necessary to its improvement. This work progressing most favorably despite the limited amount of funds at his disposal, it was decided to hold a joint state assembly of the societies on the property now appropriately christened "Man Mound Park," at Barbaoo, in the month of August, 1908.

In the month of April, the societies were notified by Chairman Cole of the generous offer of Mr. Jacob Van Orden, a leading citizen of Baraboo, who had been active in aiding in the purchase of the property, to present a bronze tablet marker commemorative of the Man Mound's discovery and preservation, to be unveiled on the day of the dedication of the park. This offer was most gratefully accepted.

The Interest of the Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Clara T. Runge, of Baraboo, state treasurer of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke for this organization, which had greatly assisted in the work of securing the site. Mrs. Runge's subject was "Interest of the Women's Clubs," and she said:

"The European traveler, reared in the historic atmosphere of the old world, is struck on his visit to our country by a certain rawness or

crudeness among us which he attributes largely to our lack of traditions and historical associations. When he says that American classics must always suffer from their lack of native legends we maintain a silence that gives consent and look for compensation in other lines. We boast of our broad plains, our lordlly mountain ranges with their metal gorged pockets, our mighty rivers furrowed with cargoed steamships, but we think we must go over seas if we would rest our eyes on objects fraught, not with commercial or geological interest, but with historic, romantic or legendary meaning. The Alleghenies are known for their mines; Olympus is known for its myths; our forests are prized for their timber; the groves of Greece for their temples; the Mississippi is famed for its navigable length; the Rhine for its numberless legends. But the old world is not older than the new, nor richer in lore is the muse haunted Rhine than the red man's Father of Waters. Yet the myths of the Teuton's river have been told in song and story, in opera and oratorio, until its music vibrates around the world.

In the primeval forests along the bank of its far journeying waters, the red men told each other the myths of this river. In the mists of the morning, when the spray of St. Anthony's falls pranced on the rays of the rising sun, catching up its beam, bursting their yellow bands and showering the unfettered hues over the foam, the nature trained eye of the Dakota hunter detected beneath the colors the spirit form of a woman and in the purling murmur of the water fall his sensitive ear caught the plaintive moan of a child that clung about her neck. It was a sad reality to the Indian, though a morning myth to us—that story of the Anpetusapa, the first love and wife of the hunter brave. She loved and lost, for her lord had taken to himself another mate and darkened the heart of his first choice. Though she grieved she did not scold; though she pined she did not complain. Her eyes grew sad and her spirit drooped as she followed her love on his long hunting trips. Her baby boy alone clung to her chilling heart. One day she clasped him close to her breast and, casting a last look upon her faithless lord, she sprang into the rapids. In the grey dawn her death chant blends with the murmur of the falls, and her beauteous form may be seen in its morning glory.

To bring this American folk lore, poetic and grotesque, weird and curious, before a rising generation with the hope of inspiring coming Ovids, Virgils, and Schillers is a worthy undertaking, and may enrich our literature just as our history is amplified by researches into the relics of a people which occupied this fair land before us.

Much good work is being accomplished by the organization at whose invitations we are here today, our Wisconsin Archeological Society and our local historical society.

The movement has appealed strongly to the women of this county and in various localities they have interested themselves in the preservation of places and data of historical importance. In this state the Federation of Women's Clubs has for some years maintained a standing committee known as the Landmarks Committee which forms the center of activity among clubs and club women.

The work of this committee has been for several years under the leadership of its present chairman, Miss Julia A. Lapham of Oconomowoc, daughter of Dr. Increase Allen Lapham, Wisconsin's distinguished and pioneer archeologist and author of the "Antiquities of Wisconsin." She is well and widely known throughout our own and other states for

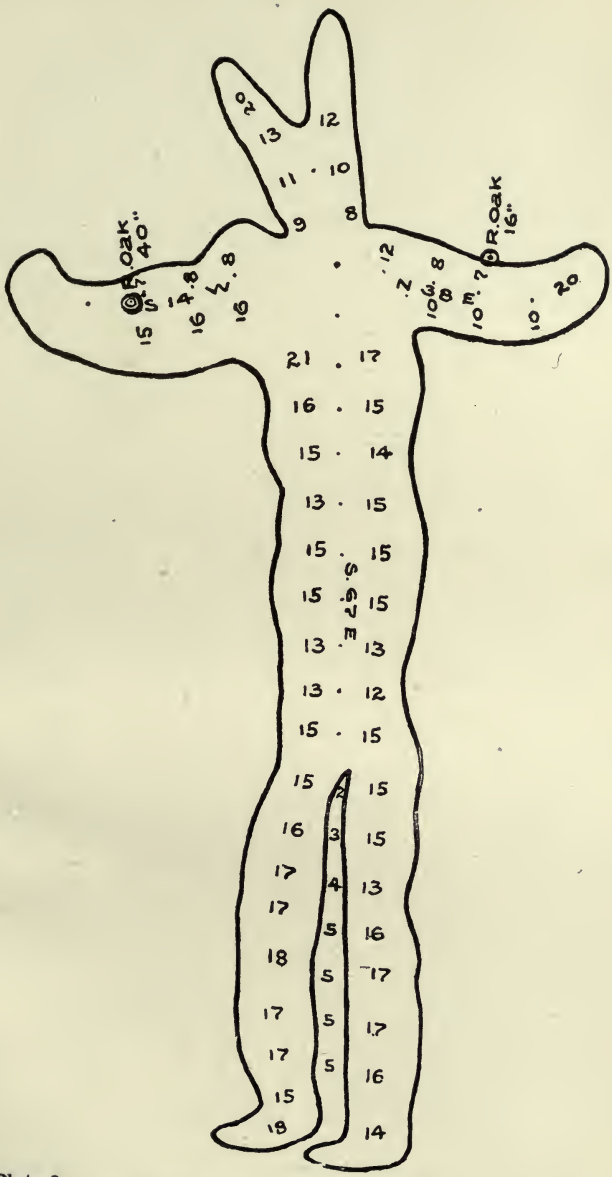

Plate 3

THE LA VALLE MAN MOUND

Sauk County

her active interest in the landmarks work. Miss Lapham has the honor of being a charter member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, and was one of the organizers and ever the stimulating current behind the landmarks movement in the Federation.

At previous meetings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, reports have, I believe, been given of the Federation landmarks committee and it would be a repetition were I to tell you of the annual landmarks day of the federated clubs, which cultivate an interest in matters of local history and have frequently resulted in the collection and preservation of valuable historical data. It would be a repetition to say that within the past three years Wisconsin club women have spent no less than $1,000.00 in preserving landmarks, marking mounds, Indian trails and points where events of historical importance occurred.

When at a meeting of several officers of the Wisconsin Archeological Society at Milwaukee, Dec. 27, 1906, it was decided to purchase this celebrated Man Mound as a means of saving it from impending destruction, it was proposed by Secretary C. E. Brown that the societies endeavor to enlist the interest and assistance of the Landmarks Committee of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs in securing the amount of money required to purchase the property and improve it ($300.00). Miss Lapham was communicated with and the cooperation of her committee readily secured.

The committees issued a circular letter to the clubs calling attention to the movement to preserve the Man Mound and asking money contributions for this purpose. As a result of this appeal the sum of $66.75 was raised from the several clubs throughout the state.

The Woman's Literary Club of Evansville has the honor of being the club which contributed the largest amount, namely, $15.00. The Twentieth Century club of Baraboo was second with its contribution of $10.00.

It had been the intention of the participating societies that each should share equally in the ownership of the property, but in August. 1907, it was discovered that the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs was not incorporated under the laws of the state and hence could not legally share in the title to property. It was deemed unwise also for the Federation, because of its limited financial resources, to participate, in view of future expenses which might be incurred in its care and improvement. This circumstance the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society both greatly regretted at the time, and so, although the Women's Clubs may not participate in the ownership of Man Mound Park, their interest and assistance has been remembered in other ways. Miss Julia A. Lapham now holds, by their gratefulness, an appointment of two societies as a member of the joint Man Mound Committee, the official custodian of this great earthern memorial and the park in which it is included.

Whatever be the legal form which shows in whom the title to this property is vested, the great object has been achieved; this remarkable earthwork shall now be preserved for the benefit of science and education. All humanity hold an interest in this property which will descend to children and children's children.

May this far reaching movement grow and flourish and thus contribute valuable material towards American history of civilization."

Presentation of the Tablet.

Miss Portia Martin, of Baraboo, was honored with the duty of presenting the tablet. She said:

"Within our state of Wisconsin the preservation and marking in a fitting manner of some of the more important and interesting remains of our aboriginal predecessors on this soil, is a movement of comparatively recent, yet of certain and steady growth. The custom of erecting commemorative monuments of earth, stone, wood, or of other lasting materials is as old as humanity itself, and is common to savage and civilized people alike in every part of the world. As is evidenced by their thousands of imitative and other earthworks distributed over its length and breadth, the custom of constructing such memorials was common also to the primitive red men of our own state.

To now attempt to penetrate, after the passing of centuries and the long discontinuance among the aborigines of the ancient custom of mound building, the hidden significance of these earthern records of the past, is a task of great difficulty, yet one in which modern research is making great progress.

What may be the significance of this particular monument which we have saved from destruction, and which we are today assembled to dedicate and mark, we may not definitely say.

Built in the form of a man of huge proportions, its head surmounted with a curious head dress, and in the attitude of walking towards the setting sun, this noble monument is considered to represent a wakanda or divinity of the great Dakotan family of Indians conceded to have been once the possessors of the land now included within the bounds of our state.

An eminent student of Wisconsin archaeology has concluded that of all Dakotan divinities, this effigy was probably intended by its builders to portray the god Hekoya, concerning whose power there are many curious beliefs and folk tales, and who is some times represented in their mythology as armed with a bow and arrow from which frogs and birds are discharged. He is pictured as wearing a curious two-horned headdress, bearing a resemblance to that here shown. How correct may be this interesting conclusion concerning the identity of this figure we may never know.

Men and women alike probably shared in the labor of its construction and it is interesting that to-day men and women of another race have aided in its purchase and share in the honor of its preservation to the people of the state.

Its erection was undoubtedly attended with impressive and extended religious ceremonies, feasts and dances in which, as was often the Indian custom, one or several tribes or clans probably participated.

Among the large number of symbolic earthworks which still remain uninjured within Wisconsin's borders, mute records of early Indian occupancy, this great monument, by its peculiar character, stands alone. Nor has it a counterpart in any part of the world and for that single reason alone, if for no other, is deserving of the prominence we today accord it by its preservation and appropriate marking.

Through the great interest and generosity of Mr. Jacob Van Orden, an honored citizen of Baraboo, this artistically designed tablet is now presented to the Wisconsin Archeological Society and Sauk County Historical Society, joint owners of this park and the celebrated earthwork which it encloses. This tablet we now unveil.

The Unveiling.

At the close of Miss Martin's address, Miss Mary Louise Van Orden, daughter of the donor, removed a large flag and exposed to view the artistic bronze tablet.

President O. J. Habhegger then stepped forth and requested that a vote of thanks be recorded by the secretaries of the three societies for Mr. Van Orden for his great interest and generosity.

This recognition of his services Mr. Van Orden modestly acknowledged.

The Acceptance.

The park and tablet were then accepted for the societies by Hon. John M. True of Baraboo, who said:

I am pleased this afternoon, to represent the Joint Committee appointed by the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society, through whose united efforts—ably assisted by members of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, this interesting park, appropriately named, Man Mound Park, has been purchased and improved;—and

In the name of these organizations I gratefully accept this artistic commemorative tablet which has just been presented and unveiled, as a result of the public spirited interest and generosity of Mr. Jacob Van Orden, of Baraboo.

We are pleased to note the increasing interest that is being manifested in the discovery and preservation of this class of relics of a people long since forgotten, of which the Man Mound is considered of the greatest interest and importance of all Wisconsin's celebrated emblematic earthworks, and we feel confident that future generations will show an increased appreciation of the educational and historic value resulting from the work now being done.

A tribute of recognition is due to leading spirits in our county organization for active work done by them in the discovery of this and other representative mounds and groups of mounds, in which this part of the state is rich,—as but for their timely action this important earthwork would not have been recognized in time to save it from complete destruction.

In the name of the societies here represented, I desire to extend thanks to those who have by their presence shown an interest in these exercises, and we hope that in the future as this park may be further improved, that it, and the work it commemorates may become more and more of interest to you.

The artistic bronze tablet presented by Mr. Jacob Van Orden to commemorate the discovery and preservation of the mound, and the establishment of Man Mound Park, is figured in Plate 4. It was designed by Ferry and Clas of Milwaukee, the well known architects, and was cast in that city. The tablet is 35½ inches long and 18¾ inches wide, and is securely fastened to a block of Wisconsin granite.

The Evening Session of the Assembly.

The evening session of the Assembly was held at 8 o'clock in the assembly room of the new Baraboo High School. After a brief address by Mr. Charles E. Brown, in which he explained the nature of the work and aims of the Wisconsin Society, President O. J. Habhegger introduced the speaker of the evening, District Vice-President A. B. Stout, of Madison. Mr. Stout then delivered a lecture entitled "Wisconsin's Indian Memorials," in which he described at length and in a very interesting manner the character, distribution, purpose and authorship of the state's archaeological evidences. This he illustrated with an exceptionally fine series of stereopticon slides. At the conclusion of the lecture a reception was tendered the members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and other guests by the Sauk County Historical Society, light refreshments being served by the ladies.

The Pilgrimage to Devils Lake.

On the morning of August 8, the second day of the Assembly, a visit was made to the museum of the Sauk County Society, in the Court House. After viewing the valuable collection of archaeological and historical materials there assembled, a pilgrimage was made by the members of both organizations to Devils Lake. On the way to the lake the carriages were halted to enable all to inspect the interesting Cemetery and Terminal Moraine groups of mounds. At the north end of the beautiful glacial lake launches were in waiting to convey the party to Kirkland, where a picnic luncheon was enjoyed beneath the trees on the lawn. In the afternoon, all gathered about the great bird effigy located there to listen to informal addresses

by Prof. A. C. Trowbridge of Chicago University, W. W. Gilman of Boscobel, V. S. Pease of Baraboo, O. J. Habbegger of Milwaukee, and others present. The lake was then again crossed in launches to the picturesque grounds of the Sauk County Old Settlers Association, where the visitors were hospitably received by Mr. W. H. Canfield and others and the grounds and buildings viewed. The Assembly was thereafter adjourned, the visitors leaving from Devils Lake Station for their homes. Thus closed the most successful state assembly which the Wisconsin Archeological Society has ever held. The grateful thanks of the Society are due the members of the Sauk County Historical Society for their hospitality and the courteous treatment received at their hands, and to Chairman H. E. Cole, who labored so successfully to promote the meeting, and for the manner in which every detail of the eventful two days' program was carried out.

Through the medium of the Baraboo *News,* of other papers and of attending members, the success of the Joint Assembly, and the dedication of Man Mound Park has reached every part of Wisconsin, as well as neighboring states. In Wisconsin it should have the effect of interesting many others in the preservation of its aboriginal monuments.

In acquiring this property the societies have agreed to perpetually preserve and care for it as a free public state park. Further improvements of the park should be made and to this work others who did not participate in the earlier contributions may at any time subscribe. None of the recent valuable labors of the societies are more creditable, or have done more to awaken public interest, than the preservation of the Man Mound.

Congratulations.

From Dr. Frederick W. Putnam, director of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard University, who many years ago visited the Man Mound and who regretted his inability to be present at the Assembly, the following communication has since been received:

Mr. Charles E. Brown
Secretary, Wisconsin Archeological Society,
Madison, Wis.

Dear Mr. Brown:—

I have this morning received the photograph of the tablet which the Society has erected at the Man Mound, and I am very much pleased that this important mound has been preserved. I thank you for sending the photograph which I shall preserve as a memento.

One of my ancestors, Gen. Rufus Putnam, was the first to preserve a mound in this country,—those at Marietta,—and since I had the pleasure of being the next one to bring about the preservation of an ancient earthwork,—the Serpent Mound of Ohio,—you can readily realize my interest in the preservation of these prehistoric earthworks.

Cordially yours,
F. W. Putnam.

Cambridge, Mass.
August 15, 1908.

Similar letters of praise and congratulation were received by the societies from Gen. Gates P. Thruston of Nashville, Tenn.; Clement L. Webster of Charles City, Iowa, and from other leading archaeologists in other states.

HABITATIONS OF THE SIOUX IN MINNESOTA

Newton H. Winchell.

Read, December 28, 1907, before Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Chicago, Ill.

Within historic time, the habitations of the Sioux have been the well known skin tepee and the bark cabin. They have been described by numerous writers, and until recently they were a familiar object in the vicinity of the frontier, and in some cases in the suburban outliers of St. Paul. Such habitations were mentioned by Radisson, by the Jesuit Relations, Carver, Pond, Williamson, Riggs and by all the fur-traders who have left any noteworthy records. They probably extended back into prehistoric time indefinitely. They were simple structures, and next after the caves and rock shelters exhibited one of the earliest attempts of aboriginal man to construct for himself an artificial dwelling place. They were not peculiar to the Indians of Minnesota. Very nearly the same styles of skin tepees and bark cabins prevailed amongst the eastern tribes whether Algonquian or Iroquoian.

It is not the design of this paper to more than make a passing mention of these historic habitations.

THE PRE-HISTORIC HABITATIONS OF THE SIOUX IN MINNESOTA.

In making a study of the aboriginal "mounds" of Minnesota, it became apparent that they exhibit a considerable diversity, but can be brought within 6 categories, based on outward form, viz.:—

1. Simple, conical mound or tumulus.
2. Flat-topped tumulus.

3. Concave-topped tumulus.
4. Circular ridges, or "hut-rings."
5. Long, straight ridges.
6. Effigies.

Although there are gradations from one to the other, and sometimes a combination of characters such as to make it difficult to assign the mound to either of these classes without qualification, and some abnormal forms that defy classification, it is believed that these six classes embody the essential features of all the mounds of the State.

On further and closer consideration it was discovered that there is good reason to reduce the number of classes by uniting Nos. 2, 3 and 4, making but four general classes, of which Nos. 2, 3 and 4 might be considered subdivisions of one class. Only remarking here that through natural causes the earthworks of this composite class might become reduced to the conical tumulus (Class No. 1), and thus that perhaps numerous examples of class No. 1 ought genetically to be included in the composite class, I wish to direct your attention specifically only to this composite class.

Although extensive surveys have been made of the earthworks of the state, it is unfortunate for this discussion that, through pre-conceived notions, everything that seemed to belong to the existing Indian was ignored. Only those mounds that seemed to be so ancient, or so characteristic, as to be unmistakably of the "mound builder" dynasty were included in these surveys. Hence we are without information, probably, of very many circular ridges or "hut rings" which ought to be included. Suffice it to say that from what is known it is warrantable to state that the flat-topped and concave-topped low mounds and their associate the circular ridges, exist throughout the southern two-thirds of the state, and may at a later date be identified further north.

It is the purpose of this paper to show that these earthworks are the ruins of earthern homes,—the so-called Mandan house.

The evidence can be grouped under five heads, viz.:

1. Tradition.
2. Nature of the ruin of an earthen house.
3. Survival of the term "Ground House River."

Plate 4

THE ASSEMBLY AT MAN MOUND PARK

THE MAN MOUND TABLET

4. Relation of the Sioux to the Mandans, the Iowa and Hidatsa.

5. Slight historic references.

1. *Tradition:* From the Ojibwa, who expelled the Sioux from the northern and central parts of Minnesota, is derived the most complete and direct tradition as to the nature of the habitations of their predecessors. This tradition has been preserved by William W. Warren in his "History of the Ojibwa."* Mr. Warren himself having been partly of Ojibwa descent and from childhood much in the company of the Indians of whom he writes, certainly was well qualified to recount their domestic life and traditions. A Pillager chief named Esh-ke-bug-e-co-she, in his seventy-eighth year, related that in the course of his lifetime he had made numerous war parties and peace visits to different tribes who live on the upper Missouri; that a tribe called by the French Gros Ventres, but by the Indians Gi-aucth in-in-e-wug, signifying "men of the olden time," claimed to have formerly possessed the country from which the Mississippi takes its rise. These old men relate that they were forced, or driven, from this country by the powerful Dakota. These Gros Ventres, who are the Minitari, or Hidatsa of later literature, formerly lived in earthen houses in Minnesota, like those that were visited on the upper Missouri by the Pillager chief. The same sort of houses were also occupied by their neighbors and kindred, the Mandan. The tradition relates that not only the region of the upper Mississippi was owned by the Hidatsa, but that one of their centers of population was at the entry of the East Savannah River into the St. Louis, "where," Mr. Warren continues, "the remains of their earthen lodges, now covered by a forest of trees, are still discernible."

It is to be noted that this tradition refers to the predecessors of the Dakota in Minnesota; but Mr. Warren also states that at the great battle of Kathio, which resulted in the expulsion of the Sioux from the region of Mille Lacs about the year 1750, the Dakotas were themselves living in similar houses. In the progress of this fight, which lasted for three days, the Dakota were hard pressed by their enemies who had firearms fur-

* Volume V, Minnesota Historical Collections, pp. 178–182.

nished by Europeans, and retired for greater security to their earthern lodges. From these the Ojibwa finally expelled them by ascending to the top where they dropped bundles or bags of gunpowder through the openings which served for the escape of smoke and for the admittance of light. These were exploded on falling into the fire, which was always directly below the opening, and so frightened the inmates that they fled precipitately to their canoes and down the Rum River.

There are also traditions which have been gathered by missionary Williamson which go to show that the Iowa, who once dwelt on the banks of the lower Minnesota, constructed and occupied earthern houses;[1] and the Omaha seem to have left many earthen house ruins in the southwestern part of the state.

Dr. Washington Matthews, in his volume entitled "Ethnography and Philology of the Hidatsa Indians,"[2] has given a Hidatsa tradition concerning the origin of that tribe which indicates that they wandered for a long time on a prairie region on which were buffalos and finally reached the Missouri river on the east side opposite the Mandans, who received them kindly and allowed them to settle near them. Dr. Matthews does not specifically mention the tradition given by the Pillager chief relating to their former residence in Minnesota, but it is quite likely that these accounts refer to the same hegira. The Mandans, Minitari, Omaha and the Dakota are of the same linguistic stock, and nothing is more natural than that a tribe expelled by the Dakota should seek its kindred and should permanently settle near them.

2. *The Ruins of an Earthen House*, after the structure of timbers shall have rotted, will be a circular ridge of earth. The illustrations that have been given by Dr. Matthews of the then existing earthen houses on the Fort Berthold Reservation, and by Miss Alice Fletcher of the earthen houses of the Omaha,[3] make it plain that on the precipitation of the earth composing the roof and walls of the house, the walls would form a greater mass of ruins than the roof, and that the result would be a circular ridge exactly like those which in Min-

[1] Minnesota Historical Society Collections, Vol. III, 283.
[2] Miscellaneous Publication No. 7 of Hayden's Geological and Geographical Survey.
[3] American Anthropologist, Vol. IV (new series).

nesota have been denominated "ancient lodge circles," or "hut rings." These circles, however, are found to surround sometimes some slight depression in the natural surface. Such depression may have been due to some slight excavation in the natural surface prior to the construction of the house; or they may be depressions only in comparison with the encircling ridge. That is, the interior of the circle may be lower than the circle itself but still a little higher than the natural surface outside; and it is the most obvious conclusion that there would be all steps of transition from the simple earth-circle, say thirty to forty feet in diameter, to concave-topped mounds and finally to low flat-topped mounds.

A circle once formed by the collapse of such an earthen house would undergo modification of shape under the action of the elements. In the enclosure of the circle all loose particles driven by the wind would tend to rest. The autumn leaves and wind-blown sand would be more abundantly gathered in such a shelter. Grass and weeds would there grow more rankly. A richer soil would soon be formed which would stimulate vegetation and promote the leveling up of the depression. The natural result would be first a concave-topped low mound, and later a flat-topped mound. By the continued action of the wind and storms this last would lose its flatness, and there would result a low tumulus from one to two feet in height which could not be distinguished from an original burial mound, such as are very numerous in Minnesota. Hence it is quite likely that the original number of earth-houses is considerably greater than is indicated by the number of circles than can now be identified.

3. *Ground House River.* In Kanabec county, a few miles to the southeast from Mille Lacs, where formerly was a numerous population of Dakota Indians, and where Groseilliers and Radisson, the earliest French traders in northern Minnesota, probably passed in one of their expeditions into the state, the ruins of these earthen houses are still numerous. From the Ojibwa the term "Ground House river" was derived, and is perpetuated on all Minnesota maps to this day. At the crossing of this stream by the Great Northern Railway, between Milaca and Mora, was formerly a station called Groundhouse, but that name has recently given place to Ogilvie.

There is no possible reasonable explanation of this Ojibwa name other than to refer it to their knowledge of the habitations of the Dakota Indians who were expelled from the region by the Ojibwa about the middle of the eighteenth century.

4. *Relation of the Sioux to the Iowa, the Mandan and the Hidatsa.* The tribes mentioned all belong to the Dakota or Siouan stock, and there is reason to believe that at one time they were closely affiliated. All tradition and some historic evidence point to the residence of the Iowa in Minnesota, and to the fact that they were forced to migrate further west by the hostility of their kindred. The former residence of the Hidatsa in Minnesota rests solely on tradition. That the Mandans, or the Mantannes as designated by Verendrye and other French travelers, were a part of the same tribe as the Mantanton of Minnesota, so named by Lesueur in 1702, and that the two belonged originally to the same tribe, is indicated not only by the similarity of name, the sameness of their style of habitation and burial customs, the identity of linguistic stock, but also by two traditions which are well known. One of these traditions is that which makes all the Siouan stock, as known at the opening of historic records, depart from the region of the Ohio valley on a grand migration, probably impelled by adversity in war, to the Mississippi river where some of them went down stream and some up stream. According to one of the latest authorities,* Will and Spinden, there were four successive great movements and the Mandans and Hidatsa took part in the earliest. The next involved the Iowa, Otoe, Missouri and Winnebago. The third included the Omaha, Ponca, Osage, Kansas and Kwapa, and the fourth, the latest of all, the Dakota proper and the Assiniboine.

It is impossible, probably, to establish the exact order of the coming of the different tribes into Minnesota. By reason, however, of several other considerations which the writer has discussed elsewhere, it appears more likely that the Winnebago never resided in the Ohio valley, but largely escaped the warlike inroads of the Lenape and their allies. That the Hidatsa and the Mandan were in the earliest movement is in keeping with all tradition and with what we can deduce from

* Will and Spinden. Papers of the Peabody Museum. Harvard University, Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 97, 1906.

it. The Hidatsa in a body seem to have settled in Minnesota and were later driven out by the Dakota proper. These were both mound-builders and earthen house dwellers. With the Mandans were apparently several kindred tribes or villagers. When the migrants reached the Missouri river some of them went up that river and some ascended the Mississippi. The Mandan divided, a part of them following the route of the Hidatsa up the Mississippi, becoming later known as the Mantanton. With them were the Isanti (Santee), the Iowa, the Otoe and perhaps a part of the Omaha, also others who later became dwellers either in Wisconsin (Rice lake) or on the upper waters of the Mississippi. That portion of the Mandan who ascended the Missouri river, must be understood to have been the "sulky ones, because they separated from part of their nation to come up the Missouri." This is in accordance with the second of the traditions already mentoned. Their independent and enterprising spirit seems to have made them the dominant party of the whole group, and probably was the efficient cause of the extension of their name, by European visitors, to the whole number belonging to the same stock on the upper Missouri. With Lesueur the Mantanton conducted negotiations on behalf of all the Minnesota Sioux when Lesueur established fort L'Huillier.

Later, on the arrival of the Dakota proper in Minnesota, the Hidatsa found it necessary to move again. They chose to go westward, across the prairies, and finally reached the Mandan, their former associates, and settled with them and received the name Minitari, "because they crossed the water," i. e. the Missouri river.

There are valid traditions also which show that the Assiniboine were a dissatisfied party of the Dakota proper, and that they never existed as a distinct tribe until after they had settled in Minnesota. Hence as such they did not migrate from the Ohio valley.

It has been asserted that the Cheyenne also, when they lived in western Minnesota, occupied earthen houses similar to those of the Sioux, which is not only possible, but plausible, but it is more reasonable to ascribe the hut-rings of southwestern Minnesota to the Omaha who, according to Dorsey, occupied that part of the state. There is a distinctness of form

and, so far as surveys have gone, a greater number of these ruins in the western part of the state, extending from lake Shetek northward to Lake Traverse, than in the eastern part. While this perhaps can be attributed to the Cheyenne, and more probably to the Omaha, yet we have no positive evidence that the Cheyenne left Minnesota later than the Iowa, and can show, with certainty, that the Dakota were at Mille Lacs as late as 1750, and were then inhabiting the characteristic Mandan house.

5. *Historic references.* Strange as it may seem, after the days of the Jesuit missionaries there is not, so far as is shown by a lengthened search, a single unmistakable reference to the earthen house of the Sioux in Minnesota. They are not mentioned by any fur-trader, explorer, missionary or military expedition. Neither Pennicaut nor Hennepin, nor Duluth, nor Groseilliers and Radisson, nor Perrot, nor Charleville, nor any of the French accounts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, no more than the English of the eighteenth and nineteenth, make any reference to the style of habitation here discussed, as existing within the limits of Minnesota. Notwithstanding this dearth of authority, there are three historic documents that give positive evidences concerning them, and several that have statements that can be fairly understood only by assuming that such houses were known to the writers.

The earliest historic statement, as already intimated, is that of the Jesuit relation of 1659, as follows:

"As wood is scarce and very small with them, nature has taught them to burn coal (charbon de terre) in its place, and to cover their wigwams with skins. Some of the more industrious also *make cabins of clay,* much in the same way that swallows build their nests, and they would sleep not less comfortably, under these skins and this mud, than do the great ones of the earth under their golden canopies." From this quotation it is plain not only that there were two styles of habitation, but one of them was covered with earth.

Baron La Hontan, author of a mythical journey across Minnesota in 1704, in ascending his "River Long," which was the Root river, if any, describes briefly the habitations of the "Eokoro," who were probably the Iowa, and of the "Essanape" with whom the Eokoro were at war. The Iowa lived in long

huts, round at the top, and made of reeds and bulrushes, interlaced and cemented with a sort of "fat earth," i. e. clay. The Essanape were very numerous and powerful. The village was large and like a city, the houses almost like ovens, but large and high, made of reeds cemented with "fat earth," in a manner similar to the houses of the Eokoro. It is reasonable and even necessary, to infer that these large and high houses had some stronger support than grass and bulrushes. They necessarily had interior supports of timber. The author doubtless referred in his description to the exterior walls only, in some such manner as we to this day ignore the interior and speak of *stone houses* or *brick houses*. What the author could easily see was what he described. There is no statement in his whole narrative that he was inside of one of these houses. Therefore, whether his story in the main be true, or false, it is evident that he saw, at some point in southern Minnesota, the earthen houses of some people, like those of the Mandan.

The third historic reference to the earth houses of the Sioux in Minnesota is that of Prof. Keating who wrote the account of Maj. Long's expedition to lake Winnipeg; but his is only a casual remark, at one place, and an illustration in another. Without the illustration the casual remark would almost pass unheeded as they are disconnected. In the ascent of the valley of the Minnesota, he remarks of the Sissiton, who then (1823) inhabited the valley of the Blue Earth where it joins with that of the Minnesota: "They have no fixed village, no mud or bark cabins like all the preceding tribes. They reside all the year round in skin lodges, which they shift from place to place."

This statement implies that there were, in 1823, three styles of lodges found amongst the inhabitants of the Minnesota valley, below the mouth of the Blue Earth River, and that one of these was made of mud, or "fat earth," as described by La Hontan. Keating makes no further references to these three styles of habitation, but in his frontispiece to Volume 1, which is a plate designed primarily to portray the features and dress of an Indian chief (Wanotan) and his son, the draftsman represents in the background two styles of cabins. One is plainly a bark or skin tepee, and the other shows a

group of five houses which are large, round, conical but with a roof distinct from the main wall. This village was at Big Stone lake, on the extreme western border of the state. The outward appearance of these dwellings leaves it a little uncertain whether they were bark cabins or earth houses. They do not exactly agree with either, but they can be considered as "earth houses" with less violence to the drawing than bark cabins.

These are the most direct historic references to the "ground houses" of the Sioux in Minnesota that I have been able to find. There are, however, several statements, such as those of Radisson, which imply that the Sioux had two styles of cabins, the transportable skin tepee or bark cabin, and a cabin which was permanent, to which they retired for winter habitation.

From all the foregoing it appears to be an indisputable inference that the well known "Mandan House," so-called, was once a common feature of the Minnesota landscape, and that these houses were built at least by the Hidatsa, the Mantanton, the Omaha, the Iowa, the Dakota proper, and perhaps by the Cheyenne. The evidence of this is derived from:

1. Tradition.
2. The nature of the ruin of an earth house.
3. Survival of the geographic term "Ground house."
4. The relation of the Sioux to the Mandan, the Hidatsa and the Iowa, and the Omaha.
5. Slight historic references.

WISCONSIN SPIRIT STONES

Charles E. Brown

In the autumn of 1905, Dr. Darwin P. Peterson of Chicago, while on a hunting trip in Northwestern Wisconsin, learned through members of the Lake Courte Oreilles band of Chippewa Indians of the presence of a manitou rock, or spirit stone, in the neighborhood of their reservation in Sawyer County, Wisconsin. A search for this rock found it to have been removed by a local settler and placed in the stone arch of a fireplace as a keystone. The following notes concerning it were kindly furnished to the author by Dr. Peterson:

"Many of the older members of the Court Oreilles band of Chippewas, in Northwestern Wisconsin, are still pagans. The French Catholic missionaries have lived and labored among them since Du Luth and La Salle, but several worship stones are still in existence, and religious rites and ceremonies are carried on before them. Rain dances and Big Medicine dances are frequent and well attended. For a week before a Big Medicine dance, half a dozen members of the tribe gather in wigwams on the dancing ground and the continuous monotonous beating of their drums to call the spirits, can be heard for miles on the reservation.

The most highly regarded idol has been the Pipe of the Manitou. It is a black and white granite boulder three feet high, shaped much like a prehistoric hammer, with a slight depression in the top or broad end. It stood on the projecting point of a ridge 200 feet high overlooking an area of wild and unbroken country at the head of Lake Chetac. The pointed end was embedded in a small mound of boulders and pebbles. Although a road leads around this hill the moccasined feet of the Indians have worn a deep trail up past the Pipe of the Manitou. Each Indian deposited a generous pinch of tobacco in the hollow on top of the stone, and seated on the ground smoked a pipe in solemn and contemplative silence. The legend of the stone, dating back beyond the memory of the oldest tribesman, is that in a time of war and great trouble the people prayed for many moons to the Great Spirit for advice and help, and that finally the Manitou appeared on this hill, gathered together the men of the tribe, and while listening to their petitions smoked his great pipe. Having heard and granted their petitions he left his pipe, directing that it should remain as a commemoration of the meeting, and that thereafter anyone in trouble should come and offer his tobacco to the Great Spirit."

This stone was taken to Chicago and thereafter to St. Louis, where it was exhibited for a time in the museum of the Missouri Historical Society, through the courtesy of its owner, Mr. George M. Huss and is now deposited in the State Historical Museum at Madison, Wisconsin, where its presence is attracting great interest. This stone is figured in Plate—.

The following description of two other spirit stones in the same section of the state is also kindly supplied by Dr. Peterson:

THE WAR STONE, OR WHEEL OF WAR.

"On an island in Lake Chetac is a circular sandstone boulder of fine texture, about six feet high partially embedded in the earth, known as the War Stone or Wheel of War. The whole upper surface of the stone is pitted with saucer shaped hollows about a foot in diameter and six inches deep, made by the Indians in sharpening their war axes, tomahawks and arrowpoints. Long ago it was revealed to a medicine man that a wheel from the war chariot of the Great Spirit had flown from its axle and dropped to earth to give power and success in battle to those who used the wheel to sharpen their arms. The depressions in the stone have been worn by bands of warriors that gathered about it to grind their weapons and invoke the aid of the Great Spirit in impending battle. With the advent of modern weapons the practical use of this stone has been abandoned but the old men passing this island in their canoes still land, and sitting about the Wheel of War engage in worship of the old times."

THE RAIN STONE.

"Near the southern edge of the Court Oreilles reservation is the Rain Stone, the legend of which cannot be obtained on account of the natural reticence of Indian character, and a disinclination to expose the mysteries of pagan rites to the curious white face. Reservation life, compulsory education and association with the settlers are rapidly destroying the ancient paganism, and with the passing away of the old men the worship stones and even the legends will be lost."

THE MEDICINE STONE.

On the Lac du Flambeau Chippewa Reservation is the so-called "Medicine Stone," of which Mr. George A. West has kindly furnished the following brief description:

"A manitou rock is located in the north-west part of Lac du Flambeau about 200 yards from the nearest shore and stands fully six feet out of the water. It is sugar loaf in form, of trap rock with a number of natural cracks and depressions in some of which tobacco offerings were visible at the time of my visit in July, 1907. The older Indians, I was informed, never pass it without depositing a little tobacco there."

Plate 5

THE PIPE OF THE MANITOU

Chippewa Spirit Stone

On the shore opposite the stone, which is of huge size, is located the Chippewa village. D. J. Hayes of Joliet, Illinois, who is well informed concerning these Indians, informs the writer that he was given to understand that the stone obtained its name from a former practice of the medicine men, who resorted to it for the purpose of preparing their medicine.

In Crawling Stone Lake, in Vilas County, is the "Crawling Stone," a rock which the Chippewa Indians are said to believe, is gradually creeping across the lake, being propelled by some hidden spirit.

THE MENOMINEE MANITOU ROCK.

Dr. Walter J. Hoffman has given the following description of a manitou rock located on the Menominee Indian Reservation, in Shawano County:

"About 3 miles northwest of Keshena, near the Wolf River, there is a large conical boulder of pink granite, measuring about 6 feet in height and 4 feet in diameter at the base. This rock is in a state of disintegration, and is regarded by the Menomonie as a manitou. In a myth given elsewhere it is related that a party of Indians once called on Mä näbush to ask for favors, and that all of them were accommodated save one, who had the temerity to ask for everlasting life. Mä näbush it is related, took this man by the shoulders, and thrust him upon the earth, saying, "You shall have everlasting life," whereupon he instantly became a rock. This rock, on account of its flesh-like tint, is believed to be the remains of the unfortunate Indian, who has now become a manitou It is the custom for all passing Indians to deposit at the base of the rock a small quantity of tobacco." (14 Ann. Rep. Am. B. E., p. 39.)

OTHER WISCONSIN ROCKS.

Hiram Calkins reported the existence, in 1855, of a spirit stone which was located on the west side of the Wisconsin river near Grand Father (Bull) Falls, in Lincoln County. (Wis. Hist. Colls., v. 1, p. 121.) In "The Winnebago Tribe" (Wis. Archeo., v. 6, no. 1, p. 135), recently published by this Society, information concerning some other Wisconsin spirit stones has been collected. It is quite certain that others yet exist in other districts of the state. Descriptions of these should be secured while there is yet the opportunity to obtain their history.

Such stones were once located in the vicinity of many Indian villages and also along trails and canoe routes. All were supposed to be the habitations of powerful spirits, and played an important part in the religious customs of the Indian tribes of the Northern United States and Canada. They were held in superstitious regard and were frequently painted in bright colors. Offerings of tobacco, arrows, and of various valuable articles which the natives possessed, were made to them. They are described in the works of various contributors to our knowledge of Indian life in the Northwest. Schoolcraft says of them:

"The superstitions of the existing race of Indians are evidenced by their frequently selecting curiously wrought boulders of rock, called shin-ga-ba-wassins by the Algonquins. These boulders have the essential character of idols. They mark the locality of some supposed god of the air. They are sometimes distinguished by the use of pigments. They are generally waterworn masses upon which no chisel or labor of any kind has been employed except by the addition of Indian pigments." (Hist. Ind. Tribes, v, 1, p. 94.)

Closely related to the spirit stones are the so-named "sacred springs" and "manitou trees." The stone corn mills are another class of related sacred monuments. Descriptions of some of the latter have been obtained and may be printed in a future bulletin. For the benefit of Wisconsin students some additional references on the subject of spirit stones are here appended.

REFERENCES.

Jesuit Relation, 1666–67. Quoted in Wis. Hist. Colls.; v. 16, pp. 50–51, 81.

Schoolcraft, H. R. The Red Race in America, pp. 291–93.

Brine, Admiral Lindsay. Travels Amongst American Indians, pp. 119, 169.

Will and Spinden. The Mandans, Papers of the Peabody Museum, v. 3, no. 4, pp. 138–38.

Records of the Past, Mar.–Apl. 1908, p. 77.

Bunnell, L. H. Winona and Its Environs on the Mississippi River.

THE WISCONSIN MUSEUMS MOVEMENT

Dr. Louis Lotz of Milwaukee has presented to the State Historical Museum, at Madison, a very fine model, prepared by himself, of the Cliff Palace, a ruined cliff city in the Mesa Verde, in the southwestern corner of Colorado, and which he visited in the year 1906. This representation which is about 50 inches in height and 42½ inches in length, has now been placed on public view in the museum. Dr. E. Wells Kellogg, Mrs. Mary R. Mann, Geo. H. Squier, P. A. Seifert, W. H. Hesse, Miss Mary E. Stewart, Hon. Clarence B. Moore, W. J. Martin, Geo. H. Huss and other members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society have made valuable contributions to the state collections. Dr. E. J. W. Notz has aided in securing valuable historical materials. The annual report of the museum will show a great increase of specimens in all of its departments.

The Baraboo Museum, administered by the Sauk County Historical Society, has received from the county board a contribution of $100.00 for the purchase of additional cases. A recent visit to this museum has shown that its historical and anthropological collections are rapidly increasing in size and value. President H. E. Cole is deserving of great credit for his activity in this work. He has a valuabe assistant in Mr. Joseph A. Johnson.

Rev. Stanley E. Lathrop, a member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, is engaged in assembling collections for the establishment of a public museum in the high school, at Ashland. The committee of which he is a member has just issued a circular asking the assistance of interested persons. Members of this Society are thus given an opportunity to aid Rev. Lathrop in his efforts. We trust that many will do so.

It is understood that the collection of Mrs. Emma House of Reeseville will be among others soon to be placed in the local museum now being established in the Williams Free Library, at Beaver Dam.

A collection of archaeological specimens has been deposited by Mr. John H. Glazer in the Appleton Free Public Library.

Mr. J. P. Schumacher has made numerous valuable additions to his archaeological collection in the Kellogg Library, at Green Bay. It is noticeable that since he placed his collection in the library's care others have aided the museum with valuable gifts.

The annual report of the museum of the Provincial Seminary of St. Francis, at St. Francis, shows that Rt. Rev. A. F. Schinner, Rev. J. P. Pierron, J. W. Evans, Chas. E. Brown, Dr. W. C. Barnard, Rev. Wm.

Metzdorf, E. F. Richter, Most. Rev. S. G. Messmer and Rev. B. G. Traudt have made contributions to its collections. Rev. Leopold E. Drexel is curator of the museum, and Rev. Wm. Metzdorf custodian of its zoological and botanical collections. The museum will soon remove to its new building.

The Milwaukee Public Museum is preparing to erect an addition to its present building. Its archaeological collections now include nearly 21,000 specimens. Of ethnological and historical specimens it now has 5,309 specimens. The museum desires funds for "the collection, solicitation and purchase of archaeological specimens which are with increasing rapidity becoming a matter of barter and finding their way out of the state;" also for "the making of relief models of some of the more interesting groups of Indian mounds."

In addition to the museums already mentioned those already organized at Beloit College, Lawrence University, Carroll College, Milton College, Oshkosh Public Library, Racine Library, Milton College, Ripon College, St. Lawrence College, Superior Library, and elsewhere throughout the state, deserve the active support of the members and friends of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. Many of our members who do not desire to at present deposit their collections have duplicate materials which these institutions would appreciate. It is a pleasure to note how many of them are already actively participating in the Wisconsin museum movement, the call for which was sounded by this Society now nearly ten years ago.

Vol. 7 April to June, 1908 No. 2

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LAKE KOSHKONONG REGION

PUBLISHED BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., MADISON, STATE PRINTER

Call for the Fourth Wisconsin Archeological Assembly

The Fourth State Assembly of the Wisconsin Archeological Society will be held in the City of Baraboo, on Friday and Saturday, August 7 and 8, 1908.

The principal feature of this year's assembly program will be the dedication with appropriate ceremonies of Man Mound Park, and the unveiling of a bronze tablet marker commemorating the purchase and permanent preservation by the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the Sauk County Historical Society and the contributing clubs of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, of the celebrated Man Mound.

On the second day of the Assembly, a pilgrimage will be conducted to the groups of prehistoric Indian earthworks about beautiful Devils Lake. Prominent members of the several organizations will participate in the two days' program, which will include other features of interest to be announced.

The Sauk County Historical Society will act as host, its reception committee caring for the comfort of attending members and guests.

All members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society are urged to attend the Assembly, and to thus assist in making this year's gathering the most successful in the history of its activities.

CHARLES E. BROWN,
Secretary and Curator.

H. E. COLE,
Chairman, Man Mound Committee.

Secretary's Office,
State Historical Library,
Madison, Wis.

Your Aid Is Desired

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The Wisconsin Archeological Society is endeavoring to awaken a live interest in the great historical and educational value of Wisconsin's antiquities. It is encouraging the preservation of representative groups of Wisconsin mounds; is conducting surveys and researches, and assisting in the establishment of archaeological collections in the educational institutions of our state.

Become a Member of the State Society and Encourage the Work Now in Progress

Its worthy and very necessary labors deserve the full support of all intelligent and public spirited citizens. No one desires that the antiquities of our state shall be destroyed before a full record of their location and character shall have been made.

o o o

The Society has 600 members now. It wants three times that number.

Subscriptions to its research and survey funds are needed.

Donations of collections and specimens will be thankfully received.

o o o

Annual membership, $2. Sustaining membership, $5.
Life membership, $25.

Address

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Chas. E. Brown, Secretary and Curator,
MADISON, WISCONSIN.

Vol. 7 June to September, 1908 No. 3

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

PAPERS READ
AT THE
JOINT MEETING
OF
WISCONSIN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

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Vol. 7 October to December, 1908 No. 4

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

THE PRESERVATION OF THE MAN MOUND

HABITATIONS OF THE SIOUX IN MINNESOTA

WISCONSIN SPIRIT STONES

PUBLISHED BY THE
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